



1902.

PARLIAMENT OF TASMANIA.

CONFERENCE OF STATISTICIANS AT HOBART.
JANUARY, 1902.*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by His Excellency's Command.*

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CONFERENCE OF STATISTICIANS AT HOBART, JANUARY, 1902.

Registrar-General's Office,
Hobart, 15th February, 1902.

To the Honourable N. E. LEWIS, C.M.G.,
Premier and Attorney-General, Tasmania.
Sir,

We, the representative statisticians of the Australian States and New Zealand, having attended the Conference convened by you to consider matters bearing upon Uniformity of Statistics of the Australian States and New Zealand, have the honour to submit to you the following report:—

The advent of Federation has introduced another factor into the statistics of the Australian States. Before Federation, the Statistics of Commerce and Shipping of each State were taken independently, and, as far as trade relations were concerned, the various States were, to all intents and purposes, as foreign countries. With the introduction of a uniform Customs law, trade between the States became free, and it was consequently no longer necessary, for Customs purposes, to ascertain the quantities and values of goods of local production sent from one State to another. Nor was it requisite to follow a ship from port to port, registering its tonnage at each place, as if it were a fresh ship. Again, in regard to finance, the Commonwealth, from its inception, took from the States their largest source of revenue, as the right to levy duties of Customs and Excise ceased to be a function of the State; and when, subsequently, the Postal administration was also transferred to the Government of the Commonwealth, the States became second in importance to the Commonwealth as collectors of revenue. It is obvious, therefore, that these radical changes would affect the statistics of the States in a material way, and, to meet the altered conditions, concerted action was necessary. As a consequence of such considerations, correspondence took place between the several statistical offices, resulting in an invitation being issued to the Premiers of the Federated States and New Zealand by you, as Premier of Tasmania, to hold a Conference of Statisticians, at Hobart, for the purpose of securing uniform presentation of statistics, and to make suggestions to meet the altered condition of affairs which has arisen since the establishment of the Commonwealth. For the correspondence leading to the convening of the Conference see Appendix III.

The Conference formally assembled in Hobart on 20th January, when all the States and New Zealand were represented, with the exception of Western Australia, from whose representative a telegram was received, notifying his inability to arrive until the following day.

The following are the names of the various representatives:—T. A. Coghlan, F.S.S., Government Statistician, New South Wales; J. J. Fenton, Government Statist, Victoria; J. Hughes, Registrar-General, Queensland; L. H. Sholl, Under-Secretary and Government Statist, South Australia; M. A. C. Fraser, Registrar-General and Government Statistician, Western Australia; R. M. Johnston, F.S.S., Registrar-General and Government Statistician, Tasmania; E. J. von Dadelszen, Registrar-General, New Zealand.

Mr. R. M. JOHNSTON, Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society, and Statistician of Tasmania, was unanimously chosen as Chairman of the Conference.

At an early stage of the proceedings, it was found that the vast amount of work to be undertaken rendered it necessary that the detail work of the Conference should be entrusted to sub-committees, and this method of procedure was accordingly adopted.

As a result of these deliberations, the recommendations embraced in this report were finally adopted.

UNIFORMITY OF STATISTICS.

MINIMUM OF DATA REQUIRED FOR TABULATION IN THE VARIOUS STATE REGISTERS.

I.—POPULATION.

MIGRATION.

1. That it is desirable to record the arrivals and departures by sea of Coloured Aliens, under the following heads:—

- Chinese.
- Japanese.
- Natives of India and Ceylon.
- Other Asiatic Races.
- Pacific Islanders.
- Other Coloured Races.

2. That, in the detailed tables of Immigration and Emigration, the Commonwealth Inter-State arrivals and departures, both by sea and by land, and the countries from which arrived, or to which bound, be grouped as shown in Tables of Imports and Exports.

3. That it is desirable to keep a record of the Inter-State arrivals and departures overland, by rail, river, or road, and to publish the results in a separate return, and that the Railway and Customs authorities be invited to co-operate in giving effect to this resolution.

4. That, with the view of determining the total population of Australia with the greatest possible amount of accuracy, a distinct return be obtained from each vessel at her first port of call within the Commonwealth, showing the number of persons bound for Australia, distinguishing adults and minors of each sex, and a return, giving similar information, regarding departures, be also obtained from each vessel leaving Australia at the last port of departure.

5. That the Immigration and Emigration returns of each State exclude all persons who pass through the port of a State *en route* to another State or country.

II.—VITAL STATISTICS.

1. BIRTHS.

(a.) That the illegitimate births be distinguished for the metropolitan areas and for extra-metropolitan areas.

(b.) That the births registered in any period be deemed to be the births for that period.

(c.) That the following information be inserted in the Statistical Registers, under Vital Statistics:—

- Birthplaces of Parents.
- Ages of Parents.
- Interval between marriage and birth of first child.
- Ages of mothers of first-born children.
- Ages of mothers of illegitimate children.

2. DEATHS.

(a.) That the registrations of deaths in any period be deemed to be the deaths for such period.

(b.) That the deaths of children under 1 year of age be shown, as follows:—

- Under 1 month.
- 1 month and under 3 months.
- 3 months and under 6 months.
- 6 months and under 12 months.

(c.) That, in the tabulation of deaths under quinquennial age groups, the age groups extend to and terminate at the age group of 95 years and upwards.

(d.) That a table, showing the deaths under age groups in each month, distinguishing sexes, in similar form to that published in the Statistical Register of Western Australia, be published by all the States and New Zealand.

(e.) That a statement be published in the Statistical Register of each State and of New Zealand, showing, in respect of its capital city (with suburbs), the number of deaths under each age group.

(f.) That special tables be included, showing, in respect to Cancer, the ages of persons who died from this complaint, and the portion of the body affected thereby.

(g.) That the length of residence in the State be published in age groups in respect of persons dying, and, where the information is not already in the Death Registers, the registers should be amended, so that the information may be obtained.

(h.) That it is desirable that information be published relative to the number of children rendered fatherless each year, showing ages and sexes.

(i.) That it is desirable that the ages of married mothers dying from causes arising from child-birth, and the number of their previous issue, be ascertained and tabulated.

(j.) That it is desirable, where the Death Registers admit of it, in regard to illegitimate children dying under 10 years of age, their ages and the cause of death should be ascertained and tabulated.

(k.) That the deaths of persons dying from Tubercular Diseases should be tabulated in age groups showing the length of residence in the State.

(l.) That it is desirable that the number of Inquests held in each year be given, distinguishing between inquiries into causes of deaths, and those relating to fires, &c.

(m.) That the classification of causes of death used by each State, and the Colony of New Zealand, be that adopted by the Registrar-General of England.

(n.) That the Chairman of the Conference be requested to write to the Registrar-General of England, informing him of the desire of the Statisticians of Australasia to classify causes of death, in Vital Statistics, in a manner similar to that followed by him, and asking him to supply to the Statisticians of the several States of Australia, and New Zealand, copies of his latest Nosological Index, and of any revision thereof that may be made, from time to time.

(o.) That, for computing the "Index of Mortality," the table of age groups adopted by the Congress of International Statistics be followed, viz.:—

- Under 1 year,
- 1 to 20 years,
- 20 to 40 years,
- 40 to 60 years,
- 60 years and over;

and that the population of Sweden, as enumerated at the last census, at these ages, be taken as a standard.

3. MARRIAGES.

That the ages of brides and bridegrooms be ascertained and tabulated at each year of age up to 40 years, and subsequently in quinquennial age groups.

III.—INTERCHANGE.

1. TRADE AND SHIPPING.

Imports and Exports.

That the following information in respect of Imports and Exports be published:—

(a.) Classification of articles Imported and Exported to be based upon the natural relationship of the various articles, as specified in Schedule (A.).

(b.) Synopsis of classification and Alphabetical Index to tabular details of Imports and Exports, arranged in natural orders, to precede the latter.

(c.) Summaries of Imports and Exports, under classes and countries, to be tabulated, as specified in Schedule (Ba.).

(d.) Table, showing quantity and value of goods exported upon which drawback was obtained, as specified in Schedule (Bc.).

(e.) Goods in bond—Quantity of goods, arranged under classes and orders, remaining in bond at the end of each year.

(f.) Tabular form of Imports to contain particulars regarding both country of origin and country whence imported, as specified in Schedule (C.).

(g.) Tabular form of Exports to contain particulars as specified in Schedule (D.), as follows:— Countries to which exported; quantities and values; produce and manufactures of the State; produce and manufactures of other States of the Commonwealth; produce and manufactures of ex-Australian countries; total for all countries; quantity or value of duty paid goods transferred to other Australian States.

Shipping.

Shipping—Inwards and Outwards—Summary and Nationality of Vessels as shown on Pages 194 to 201, Part II., of Victorian Register, year 1899.

2. RAILWAYS.

(a.) Information regarding the Working and Finances of Railways and Tramways, whether State or Private, to contain such details as are shown in Tasmanian Statistics, pp. 219, 220, year 1899.

(b.) That, in addition to the information at present supplied in regard to Railways, particulars should be given as to—

1. Number of persons employed on State Railways and Tramways on 31st December.
2. Total amount of Salaries and Wages paid during the year.
3. Number of Accidents to persons on Railways, distinguishing accidents to passengers, to servants of the Department, to servants of contractors, and to others.
4. Number and Classification of Rolling-stock on 31st December.
5. Information should be published regarding Private Railways, giving, as far as possible, similar particulars to those published concerning State Railways.

3. POST, TELEGRAPHS, AND TELEPHONES.

The Statistics relating to Post, Telegraphs, and Telephones to follow the form shown in Schedule (E.).

4. PRICES.

That two lists of prices be given, viz., "Wholesale" and "Retail," of the principal articles of consumption. That the prices quoted be the average prices, based, as far as possible, on total quantities and total values, obtained direct from original sources, such as the records of merchants, dealers, auctioneers, &c. It is deemed sufficient, as a minimum, to show the prices in the principal city of the State.

IV.—PUBLIC FINANCE.

1. LOAN EXPENDITURE.

In addition to the information now shown in the Registers of the various States, it is desirable that full information should be given regarding the Annual and Total Loan Expenditure, as follows:—

- Railways.
- Tramways.
- Telegraphs and Telephones.
- Water Supply.
- Water Conservation.
- Sewerage.
- Harbours, Rivers, and Lighthouses.
- Roads and Bridges.
- Défences.
- Public Buildings.
- Immigration.
- Development of Goldfields and Mineral resources.
- Advances to Settlers.
- Land Purchases for Settlement.
- Loans to Local Bodies for Public Purposes.
- Rabbit-proof Fences.
- Other Public Works and Purposes.

2. INCOME TAX.

Number of incomes subject to tax, and amount of tax levied on incomes of various classes, arranged as follows:—

Under £200.	
£200 and under	£300.
£300 "	£400.
£400 "	£500.
£500 "	£750.
£750 "	£1000.
£1000 "	£1500.
£1500 "	£2000.
£2000 "	£3000.
£3000 "	£4000.
£4000 "	£5000.
£5000 "	£7500.
£7500 "	£10,000.
£10,000 and over.	

3. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

That it is desirable that the following information shall be obtained, in addition to that which now generally appears in the Registers of the different States:—

1. Current Loans from the State to each district under Local Government.
2. Other Loans current in each district.
3. Portion of Loans current raised within the Commonwealth by each district.
4. Portion raised elsewhere by each district.
5. Amount of interest payable on Loans by each district.
6. Total length of all Roads, Streets, &c., in each district, where same can be ascertained.
7. Number of Houses supplied from Waterworks in each district.
8. Population served by Waterworks in each district.
9. Number of Municipal or Local Government Water and Lighting Works, and value of same.
10. Receipts from Water Rates and Sales of Water.
11. Receipts from Lighting and other services.

V.—ACCUMULATION.

That, in addition to the information already given in the Registers of the various States, it is desirable that full information be given in every Register on the following subjects:—

1. Benefit, Building, and Investment Societies.
2. Trade Unions.
3. Marine Insurance Companies.
4. Particulars of Life Insurance Business transacted in the State in the form in force in New Zealand, see pages 517 to 524, Statistical Register, 1900.
5. Amount of Fire Risks held in the State.
6. Other particulars relating to Fire Insurance generally.
7. Amount of Deposits held by Investment and Trading Companies.
8. Savings Banks, as regards the number of accounts opened and closed, and remaining open, at the end of the year.

VI.—LAW, CRIME, &c.

1. In the Statistics of persons brought before Magistrates, account should be taken of the proceedings initiated by private or police summons, as well as by arrest, and the table should distinguish the number of persons Arrested and the number brought before the Magistrates by Summons.

2. Persons arrested under the Lunacy Act be not considered and counted as offenders.

3. The number of distinct persons be ascertained who were—

(a) Arrested.

(b) Imprisoned.

4. Where a person is charged at the same time with more than one offence, the Statistics should record only one offence, and that the most serious.

5. The aboriginal population to be excluded from the general tables, and any information given in respect of them be shown separately.

6. In presenting the punishments on summary convictions, the following information should be shown:—

Fines paid.

Imprisonment:—

In lieu of paying fine.

Peremptory.

Whipping.

Bound over, with or without sureties.

Admonished.

Released under First Offenders Act.

Other.

7. Where the Law gives to Magistrates or Justices the power of deciding that there are circumstances in a case which render it inexpedient to inflict any punishment, and action is taken under this power, and the charge dismissed, the number of such cases shall be noted.

8. The classification of offences to be followed should be that in use in Victoria—Page 18, Part VII., Statistical Register of 1899.

VII.—PRODUCTION.

LAND SETTLEMENT, AGRICULTURE, AND LIVE STOCK.

1. LAND SETTLEMENT.

(a.) It is desirable that each State should obtain information regarding the use and occupation of both alienated lands and Crown lands, in such form as may be found most suitable to the conditions of land tenure in the State.

(b.) The following information (regarding the use and occupation of land) should be specified:—

Area of Freehold occupied by private owner.

Area of Freehold rented from private owner.

Area of land farmed on the Shares System.

(c.) In regard to improvements, the estimated value should be stated for those on alienated lands and for those on Crown lands in such detail as may be practicable.

(d.) Private lands to include lands alienated in fee simple and in process of alienation from the State.

(e.) It is desirable that tables should be prepared, showing the number and acreage of the occupied holdings in each State, in groups of sizes.

That the minimum of groupings should be as under:—

1 to	50	acres.
51 "	100	"
101 "	500	"
501 "	1000	"
1001 "	5000	"
5001 "	10,000	"
10,001 "	20,000	"
20,001 "	50,000	"
50,001 and over.		

2. CULTIVATION.

(a.) In regard to cultivation, that returns be obtained regarding all the principal crops, viz.:—

Grain.

Hay and Green Crops.

Root.

Fibre.

Vines.

Fruit.

Other crops, in such detail as the conditions of the State will allow.

Area under permanent artificially-sown grasses.

Area of land in fallow.

Land in fallow, or under grass (except for Hay, Ensilage, or Seed), to be excluded from area under crop.

(b.) It is desirable that the number of failures of crops be ascertained, as well as the cause of such failure, and the area affected. A crop to be considered a failure when the yield is less than half the ordinary average crop.

3. LIVE STOCK.

(a.) That the number of Horses, ordinary Cattle, Milch Cows kept for Dairy purposes, Sheep, and Pigs be ascertained, giving such further information regarding the breeds and sex as each State may find itself in a position to obtain.

(b.) When possible, the number of Foals, Calves, and Lambs under one year old be ascertained, or, as an alternative, the number marked or branded.

(c.) It is desirable that, in addition to those killed at ordinary slaughtering establishments, the number of Sheep, Cattle, and Swine slaughtered for food on stations and farms during the year be ascertained, as well as the number boiled down.

4. DAIRYING.

With regard to the Dairying industry, it is desirable, as far as possible for each year, that the quantity of Milk obtained, and Butter and Cheese made, and the quantity of Bacon and Ham cured, should be ascertained.

5. BEE FARMING.

In regard to Bee Farming, it is desirable that the number of bee-hives, productive and unproductive, be ascertained, as well as the quantity of Honey and the quantity of Beeswax obtained, during the year.

6. POULTRY.

It is desirable to obtain statistics of Poultry, but, owing to the difficulty of obtaining complete information, it is recommended that the particulars should be gathered at census periods only, unless the conditions of the State permit of information being obtained at more frequent intervals.

7. AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL LABOUR.

It is desirable to obtain information regarding Agricultural and Pastoral Labour, viz.:—

The number of males or females ordinarily employed or occupied during the year—

- (a) In farm pursuits principally,
- (b) In dairying operations principally,
- (c) In pastoral pursuits principally.

8. TREE PLANTING.

It is desirable that an account be taken of the number of acres in plantation of Forest Trees, whether undertaken by the State or private persons.

9. MINING AND ARTESIAN WATER SUPPLY.

Mining.

1. In Statistical Statements of the Production of Gold, the weights and the equivalent should be stated in fine ounces, at the accepted standard of £4 4s. 11⁵/₁₂ d. per ounce.

2. For Statistical purposes, Kauri Gum to be considered a mineral.

3. In stating the product of any particular branch of mining industry, the value of ores imported for refining or mixing with local ores to be excluded.

4. That each State Mining Department be invited to ascertain the average number of persons engaged in prospecting or mining for each mineral produced in its State.

Artesian Water Supply.

It is desirable that information be obtained in regard to Artesian Boring, and that the particulars be tabulated, as follows:—

Site of Bore.

Depth of Bore.

Height of Point of Discharge above Sea-level.

Daily yield at Ground-level.

Cost of Construction.

10. MANUFACTORIES, &c.

1. The meaning of the word "Factory" shall be, any factory, workshop, or mill where four or more persons are employed, or power is used.

2. A factory shall include all establishments, whether making for the trade (wholesale or retail) or for export.

3. The classification shall, as far as possible, be in accordance with the Classification of Occupations agreed to at the Census Conference held in Sydney in January, 1900, with, however, the following omissions:—

Abattoirs and Slaughter Men (except those connected with meat preserving and freezing).

Bread Bakers.

Wine Manufacturers.

Wool Washers on stations.

Firewood Mill Employés.

Fencers.

Monumental and Tombstone Masons.

Tar-pavement Workers.

Employés of the Royal Mint.

All persons included under Orders 21 and 22.

Stone-crushing Employés.

Smelting.

Under heading "Smelting," Chlorination Works and Cyanide Works, as well as ordinary smelting works, to be included.

Gas-making.

Under heading "Gas-making," Pipelayers and all persons engaged other than in the actual manufacture of gas not to be included.

Creameries.

In regard to Creameries, the hands employed to be included with Butterworkers, but the number of establishments to be omitted from the total of the butter establishments.

(11.) INDUSTRIES.

Industries should be arranged, as far as possible, under the separate groups shown. Where, however, related industries are sometimes carried on in separate establishments, and sometimes together, it is preferable that they be shown on one line, *i.e.*, the first occurring in the classification.

5. Where two or more industries are carried on in one establishment, and the employés in each cannot be distinguished, the hands, &c., employed should be treated as belonging to the more important industry.

6. In all cases, the term "making" includes repairing.

7. Classification of industries to be that shown in Schedule (F.).

8. That, as a minimum, the West Australian form (No. 5 of Part VI., 1899, see Schedule (G.)) of Classification of Industrial Establishments according to Industries be adopted, with the following modifications:—

(a.) General Labourers to be included under a general heading of "Workers in Factory, Mill, or Workshop," skilled or unskilled.

(b.) Number of persons employed under 16 years of age to be specially distinguished.

Wages.

9. The average wages paid in each Industry, for males and females, shall be ascertained, under such age groups as may be practicable.

VIII.—INTELLECTUAL, MORAL, AND SOCIAL.*Education.*

1. That the Average Attendance for the December quarter be stated, as well as that for the four quarters.

2. That the Net Enrolment of Distinct Scholars be published, such enrolment to be ascertained in such way as may appear to the Instruction Department of the various States calculated to give most accurate results. The method adopted by the Department to be stated in a note to the tables.

3. That when instruction is not free, the number of Free Scholars attending State Schools should be given.

4. That the Ages of Children on Roll in State and Private Schools in the December quarter should be given. In both cases the number of Scholars on Roll to be arranged as follows:—

Under Statutory School Age.

Within " " "

Over " " "

5. That all schools not receiving aid from the State be considered Private Schools.

ORGANISATION, &c.**(1.) ORGANISATION AND INTER-RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN COMMONWEALTH AND STATE BUREAUX OF STATISTICS.**

The attention of the Conference has also been directed to that part of the duties imposed upon it by the circular which called the Members together; *viz.*:

"Although the particular object in view is to secure uniformity in the preparation of Statistics, there will also be important business connected with dual relationship, organisation, &c., between the Commonwealth and the several States, which must be gone into in order that some means may be devised to guard against the confusion which must inevitably occur if a double set of machinery were employed in collecting statistical and other information referring to the same region."

Having devoted some considerable thought to this important matter of the harmonious relationship between the Central Statistical Bureau of the Commonwealth, soon to be established by special legislation, and the several independent State Bureaux of Statistics, it is the general opinion among the Members of the Conference that the whole work of collection of the materials of statistics, whether for State or Commonwealth, had better be deputed to the Officers of the several State Bureaux of Statistics. This would avoid confusion and extra expense such as would surely arise if double machinery were employed upon the same statistics within the same region; that is, the local State Officers would be charged with dual functions. As officers of the State, they would be under the direction and discharge the functions which they now carry out for the State. In addition they, co-operating with the Central Bureau of the Commonwealth, could prepare all statistics required in a more concentrated form for the publications of the Commonwealth, of course, under a definite agreement between the respective Governments of State and Commonwealth.

Questions of share of the expense of maintaining the dual functions of the State Bureaux, and questions of discipline or subordination, are mere matters of detail, which need not be entered upon at the present time. The importance of securing uniformity in the preparation of the various State

statistics becomes more apparent, however, when the necessities of Central and Local Bureaux of Statistics are taken into closer consideration. In the meantime, and until a Commonwealth Law has been enacted in connection with statistics, the adoption generally among all the Australian States of the provisions for securing uniformity, recommended in this Report, will be of very great value, and will smooth the way to their future relationship with the Central Commonwealth Bureau to be established.

(2.) PROPOSED ABOLITION OF THE FRANKING SYSTEM—POST AND TELEGRAPH—IN CONNECTION WITH THE BUSINESS COMMUNICATIONS OF STATISTICAL AND REGISTRY DEPARTMENTS OF COMMONWEALTH AND STATES.

The Conference had its attention specially drawn to the question of Postal and Telegraph Frankage in connection with the voluminous business communications necessarily involved in the proper discharge of functions carried on by the various Statistical and Registry Departments of Commonwealth and States respectively.

After careful consideration, the Conference is of opinion that the book-keeping Stampage System would be seriously detrimental to the successful working of the various Statistical centres. Apart from the consideration that the mere registration and check of the stampage connected with the multitudinous statistical circulars and correspondence would greatly increase the cost of working the business of the various Central and Branch Offices, the system would seriously militate against the successful collection and compilation of statistical materials, by delaying and hindering the completeness and accuracy of the final compilations.

Some kinds of statistical information—such as the Agricultural—have to be gathered from very many thousands of holdings sparsely scattered throughout the States, and thousands of reminders are frequently required to be sent to those who fail to supply, promptly, the necessary answers to circulars. To single out by special charges the efforts to secure more speedy and more perfect information—which would be the effect of the detail stampage system—would have the appearance of levying a special tax upon the Departments which happened to exercise the greatest care in the execution of their public duties. It is probable, too, that the extra cost of working carefully any detail stampage system would amount, yearly, to nearly the estimated nominal value of the service rendered by the Postal Department to all other Departments of the State. Any abuse, also, may be more easily located by the system of franking than by the system of book-keeping postage. It is evident, too, that supposing the main object to be to determine the nominal value of the services rendered by the Postal Department to the other State Departments, this end will be far more accurately gauged by yearly estimates agreed upon from time to time by the Deputy Postmaster-General and the heads of the several Departments. This lump-sum or contract method has already been adopted between the two great carrying systems—the Railway and Postal.

For these, among many other reasons, the Conference strongly recommends the retention of the free franking system for the transmission of public business communications in connection with the State Statistical and Registry Departments.

The procedure at present in force in the several States in regard to Postal and Telegraphic charges for statistical correspondence, if any are made, varies slightly, being as follows:—

New South Wales.—Under "The Census Act, 1900," all letters to or from the Government Statistician, and endorsed "Statistics," are carried free.

Victoria.—Statistics and telegrams addressed to Government Statistician, endorsed with the word "Statistics," travel free under The Local Government Act (this Section is not repealed by The Federal Act). All official correspondence of the Statistical Office, and telegrams in the States, travel free by Regulations under The Federal Postal Act.

Queensland.—All postage to individuals or other Departments must be by stamps purchased and paid for by the sender. The Statistical Returns Act provides that all such returns, when addressed to the Registrar-General, and marked on the outside "Statistics," shall be carried by the Post Office free of charge. All telegrams on official business are transmitted free, as O.H.M.S.

South Australia.—There is no system of franking or free postage in South Australia; Departments are debited with cost of postage stamps supplied by the Post Office. Persons supplying information or communicating with Statistical or other Departments must either stamp their letters or leave the postage to be paid on receipt.

Tasmania.—Under The Statistical Returns Act, all communications, Postal or Telegraphic, relating to statistics, and marked "Statistical Information," to or from the Government Statistician are carried free.

Western Australia.—Under "The Industrial Statistical Act, 1897" (61 Vict. No. 26), all statistical information, whether Postal or Telegraphic, supplied throughout the State, either to or from the Statistical Office, if endorsed with the word "Statistics," is carried free.

New Zealand.—Under Postal Regulations, the Registrar-General is authorised to frank and receive free of postage all letters and packets sent to or by him "On Public Service only."

SPECIAL RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE CONFERENCE CONCERNING THE
PREPARATION OF STATISTICS.

(1.) CENSUS AND STATISTICAL ACTS.

1. That the Conference recognises the necessity for recording all persons engaged in industrial pursuits or attending school in Census enumeration, including aborigines.

2. That, as the 5137 aborigines included in the Queensland Census are engaged in industrial pursuits, or attending schools subsidised by the Government, they should be included in the general population for all purposes except those relating to the Commonwealth.

3. That, owing to the difficulty of estimating the numbers of the people at long intervals, it is desirable to take an intermediate Census—five years after each general Census—showing at least the Names, Sexes, and Ages of the people, and distinguishing Chinese and other Coloured Races, so that it may be possible to separate them from the general population, if thought desirable.

4. That, in the opinion of this Conference, it is desirable that legislative authority be provided in any State of the Commonwealth not yet possessing permanent Census and Statistical Acts, so as to enable useful information to be efficiently collected.

(2.) REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES.

That, in the opinion of this Conference, it is desirable that, in those States where the Offices of Government Statistician and Registrar-General are held by different persons, the compilation of Vital Statistics should be placed under the control of the Government Statistician.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servants,

R. M. JOHNSTON, *President.*

T. A. COGHLAN,

JAS. J. FENTON,

J. HUGHES,

L. H. SHOLL,

MALCOLM A. C. FRASER.

Signed in respect of matters not specially confined to the Commonwealth.

E. J. VON DADELSZEN.

APPENDIX I.

MINUTES of Conference of Statisticians held at Committee Room, House of Assembly, Hobart, 20th January, 1902.

Present:—R. M. Johnston, F.S.S., Tasmania; T. A. Coghlan, F.S.S., New South Wales; J. J. Fenton, Victoria; L. H. Sholl, South Australia; J. Hughes, Queensland; E. J. Von Dadelszen, New Zealand.

On the motion of Mr. COGHLAN, seconded by Mr. FENTON, Mr. Johnston was unanimously elected President of the Conference.

Mr. JOHNSTON read correspondence suggesting and convening the Conference.

Mr. JOHNSTON proposed that: In any matter that may touch upon questions purely State and Commonwealth, this Conference requests the advice of Mr. Von Dadelszen, of New Zealand.—Agreed.

Mr. VON DADELSZEN thanked the Conference for the compliment.

The CHAIRMAN read correspondence between Mr. Fraser, West Australia, Mr. R. M. Johnston, and the Premier of Tasmania, in reference to the proposed abolition of the Franking System by the Commonwealth Post Office.

Mr. HUGHES moved: That Dr. Roth, of Queensland, be requested to attend this meeting, to give information on matters relating to the Aborigines of Queensland, at 10 o'clock a.m., Tuesday, 21st January, 1902.—Carried.

21ST JANUARY, 1902.

Present:—R. M. Johnston, F.S.S. (Chairman); T. A. Coghlan, F.S.S., New South Wales; J. J. Fenton, Victoria; J. Hughes, Queensland; L. H. Sholl, South Australia; M. A. C. Fraser, West Australia; E. J. Von Dadelszen, New Zealand.

Minutes of preceding day read and confirmed.

Mr. HUGHES moved: That, as the number of inhabitants of Queensland, including such half-castes as were enumerated in the census of 1901, but exclusive of all full-blooded Aborigines, was 498,129, that State, at the present time, on the basis of census, 31st March, 1901, would be entitled, under the 24th Section of the Constitution Act, to send ten members to the Federal House of Representatives.—Negatived.

Mr. HUGHES moved: That this Conference recognises the necessity for recording all persons engaged in Industrial pursuits, or attending school, in Census Enumeration, including Aborigines.—Carried.

Mr. HUGHES moved: That, as the 5137 Aborigines, included in the Queensland Census, are engaged in Industrial pursuits, or attending schools subsidised by the Government, they should be included in the general population for all purposes, except those relating to Commonwealth.—Postponed.

Dr. ROTH, of Queensland, was called, and gave evidence as to the Number, Education, and Occupations of the Aborigines of Queensland.

Arranged that subjects for consideration be taken in order as they appear in the Tasmanian Register, as follows:—

- I.—Population.
- II.—Vital Statistics.
- III.—Interchange.
- IV.—Finance.
- V.—Accumulation.
- VI.—Law, Crime, and Protection.
- VII.—Production.
- VIII.—Intellectual, Moral, and Social Provision.

I.—POPULATION.

Migration.

Mr. COGHLAN moved: That it is desirable to record the arrivals and departures by sea of Coloured Aliens, under the following heads:—Chinese, Japanese, Natives of India and Ceylon, Other Asiatic Races; Pacific Islanders, Other Coloured Races.—Carried.

Mr. HUGHES moved: That, with a view of keeping the total population of Australia with the greatest possible amount of accuracy, a distinct return should be obtained from each vessel, at her first port of call within the Commonwealth, showing the number of persons bound for Australia, distinguishing adults and minors of each sex, and a return, giving similar information respecting the number of persons departing therefrom, should be obtained from each vessel leaving Australia at the last port of departure.—Carried.

Mr. FENTON moved: That, as it appears the method of reckoning Immigrants and Emigrants is not uniform in all the States, this Conference is of opinion that the Immigration and Emigration returns of each State should exclude all persons who pass through the port of a State *en route* to another State or country.—Carried.

Illegitimate Births.

Mr. COGHLAN moved: That the Illegitimate Births be distinguished for the metropolitan areas and for extra-metropolitan areas.—Carried.

Inquests.

Mr. COGHLAN moved: That it is desirable that the number of Inquests held in each year be given, distinguishing between enquiries into causes of death and those relating to fires, &c.—Carried.

22ND JANUARY, 1902.

Present:—R. M. Johnston, F.S.S., Tasmania (Chairman); T. A. Coghlan, F.S.S., New South Wales; J. Hughes, Queensland; L. H. Sholl, South Australia; M. A. C. Fraser, Western Australia; J. J. Fenton, Victoria; E. J. Von Dadelszen, New Zealand.

Minutes of preceding day read and confirmed.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Births.

Mr. FENTON moved: That the births registered in any period be deemed to be the births for that period.—Carried.

Mr. FENTON moved: That, in dividing the births in any quarter into months, they be distributed, as far as possible, into the months in which they actually occurred, any occurrences remaining over from former quarters to be classed as in the last month of that quarter.—Not agreed to, Mr. Fenton being the only member in favour.

Mr. COGHLAN moved: That it is desirable that the following information be inserted in the Statistical Registers, under Vital Statistics:—Birthplaces of Parents; Ages of Parents; Interval between Marriage and Birth of First Child; Ages of Mothers of First-born Children; Ages of Mothers of Illegitimate Children.—Carried.

Deaths.

Mr. VON DAELSSEN moved : That it is desirable that information be published in Statistical Registers relative to the number of Children rendered fatherless during each year, showing ages and sexes.—Carried.

Mr. FRASER moved : That the classification of causes of death to be used by each State and the Colony of New Zealand be that adopted by the Registrar-General of England.—Carried.

Mr. COGHLAN moved : That the Chairman of the Conference be requested to write to the Registrar-General of England, informing him of the desire of the Statisticians of Australasia to classify causes of death, in Vital Statistics, in a manner similar to that followed by him, and asking him to supply to the Statisticians of the several States of Australia, and New Zealand, copies of his latest Nosological Index, and of any revision thereof that may be made from time to time.—Carried.

Mr. COGHLAN moved : That the deaths of children under 1 year of age be shown in the Statistical Registers, as follows :—Under 1 month, 1 month and under 3 months, 3 months and under 6 months, 6 months and under 12 months.—Carried.

Mr. FRASER moved : That, in the tabulation of deaths under quinquennial age-groups, the age groups extend to and terminate at the age-group, 95 years and upwards.—Carried.

Mr. COGHLAN moved : That the Registrations of Deaths in any period be deemed to be the deaths of such period.—Carried.

Mr. JOHNSTON moved : That a table, showing the deaths under age-groups in each month, distinguishing sexes, in similar form to that published in the Statistical Register of Western Australia, be published in the Statistical Register of all the States and New Zealand.—Carried.

Mr. FENTON moved : That a Statement be published in the Statistical Register of each State, and of New Zealand, showing, in respect of its capital city, with suburbs, the number of deaths under each age-group.—Carried.

Mr. VON DAELSSEN moved : That it is desirable that special tables be included in the Vital Statistics of all the States, and New Zealand, showing, in respect to cancer, the ages of the persons who died from this complaint, and the portion of the body affected thereby.—Carried.

Mr. COGHLAN moved : That it is desirable that the length of residence in the State be published in age-groups in respect of persons dying, and, where the information is not already in the Death Registers, the Registers should be amended, so that the information may be obtained.—Carried.

Mr. HUGHES moved : That, for computing the "Index of Mortality," the table of age-groups adopted by the Congress of International Statistics be followed by this Conference, viz. :—

Under 1 year,
1 to 20 years,
20 to 40 years,
40 to 60 years,
60 years and over;

and that the population of Sweden, as enumerated at the last census, at these ages, be taken as the standard.—Postponed.

23RD JANUARY, 1902.

Present :—R. M. Johnston, F.S.S. (Chairman), T. A. Coghlan, F.S.S., J. Hughes, J. J. Fenton, L. H. Sholl, M. A. C. Fraser, E. J. Von Dadelszen.

Minutes of preceding day read and confirmed.

Deaths.

Mr. HUGHES' motion relating to the "Index of Mortality," postponed from previous day, was carried.

Mr. FENTON did not vote on this question, as he considered that the subject required further investigation.

Mr. COGHLAN moved : That it is desirable that the ages of married mothers dying from causes arising from child-birth, and the number of their previous issue, be ascertained and published.—Carried.

Mr. COGHLAN moved : That it is desirable that, where the Death Registers admit of it, in regard to illegitimate children dying under 10 years of age, their ages and the causes of death should be ascertained and tabulated.—Carried.

Mr. HUGHES moved : That the deaths of persons dying from Tubercular Diseases should be tabulated in age-groups, showing the length of residence in the State.—Carried, Mr. Fenton dissenting, as he considered the return should also show duration of illness, which, in many cases, cannot be ascertained.

Marriages.

Mr. FRASER moved : That the ages of brides and bridegrooms be ascertained, and be tabulated, at each year of age up to 40 years, and subsequently in quinquennial age-groups.—Carried.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

Mr. COGHLAN moved : That, to expedite the business of this Conference, the work of the remaining sections be divided amongst committees (the committees to make recommendations to the Conference as to what they would suggest to secure uniformity), each committee to consist of three members.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. COGHLAN : That the subjects for consideration be allotted to committees, as follows :—

- I.—*Trade and Shipping*.—Messrs. Fenton, Hughes, and Johnston.
- II.—*Mining, Manufactories, &c.*.—Messrs. Coghlan, Fraser, Sholl.
- III.—*Agricultural, Pastoral, Dairying, and Land Settlement*.—Messrs. Von Dadelszen, Fenton, Hughes.
- IV.—*Public Finance and Accumulation*.—Messrs. Johnston, Coghlan, Fraser.
- V.—*Law, Crime, and Education*.—Messrs. Von Dadelszen, Sholl, and Fenton.

Any committee to have the privilege of consulting any other member of the Conference, though he be not a member of that committee; any member so consulted shall not vote in committee.—Carried.

28TH JANUARY, 1902.

Minutes of Meeting of Conference held in Registrar-General's Office.

Present :—Full Conference.

Proposed by Mr. FRASER, seconded by Mr. SHOLL : That a sub-committee be appointed, consisting of Messrs. Coghlan, Von Dadelszen, Sholl, and Fraser, to deal with the following questions, and report to the Conference, in regard to the uniform tabulation of the same, viz. :—Mining, Manufactures, Agriculture, Pastoral, Dairying, Land Settlement, Finance, Accumulation, Local Government, Law, Crime, and Education.

2. That the motions appointing sub-committees to deal with the subjects mentioned in the foregoing resolution be, and are, hereby repealed.—Carried.

5TH FEBRUARY, 1902.

Present:—R. M. Johnston, F.S.S. (Chairman), T. A. Coghlan, F.S.S., J. J. Fenton, J. Hughes, L. H. Sholl, M. A. C. Fraser, and E. J. Von Dadelszen.

Minutes of Meetings of the 23rd and 28th January read and confirmed.

Mr. HUGHES moved: That the following were the populations of the various States, as ascertained at the census enumeration of 1901, such numbers including half-castes, but being exclusive of all full-blooded Aborigines:—

New South Wales	1,354,846
Victoria	1,201,179
Queensland	498,129
South Australia	363,157
Western Australia	184,099
Tasmania	172,475
The Total being	3,773,885

That such total, if treated in the manner prescribed by the 24th Section of *The Commonwealth Constitution Act*, gives the following as the number of Members each State would be entitled to send to the Federal House of Representatives:—

New South Wales	26
Victoria	23
Queensland	10
South Australia	7
Western Australia	5
Tasmania	5
TOTAL	76

Postponed for further consideration.

Mr. JOHNSTON read the Report of the Committee on "Trade and Interchange."

Mr. FRASER read the Report of the Committee on matters relating to the following subjects:—Mining, Manufactories, &c.; Agricultural, Pastoral, Dairying, and Land Settlement; Public Finance; Accumulation; Law, Crime, and Education.

Agreed that the discussion on the above reports be postponed till Monday, the 10th inst.

Agreed that the work of the compilation of the report, and other matters in connection with the work of the Conference, be divided amongst the members, as follows:—

Introduction to Report, and matters relating to the General Organisation of Statistical Bureaux.—The Chairman and Mr. Coghlan.

Free Transmission by Post, for Statistical Purposes.—Mr. Fraser.

Report on matters covered by recommendations of the Conference, as follows:—

Trade and Shipping, Mining, Local Government, Law, Crime, Education.—Messrs. Hughes and Von Dadelszen.

Manufactories, Agriculture and Land Settlement, Finance and Accumulation.—Messrs. Fenton and Sholl.

Moved by Mr. COGHLAN, and agreed: That the Conference adjourn till Monday, 10th inst., at an hour to be determined by the Chairman.

10TH FEBRUARY, 1902.

Present:—R. M. Johnston, F.S.S. (Chairman), T. A. Coghlan, F.S.S., J. J. Fenton, J. Hughes, L. H. Sholl, M. A. C. Fraser, and E. J. Von Dadelszen.

Minutes of preceding Meeting read and confirmed.

Mr. COGHLAN stated that the preliminary report on the business of the Conference had been prepared by Mr. Johnston and himself, but, as the report could not be finally closed until the whole business of the Conference was completed, he suggested that the matter of the preliminary report stand over until other business of the Conference had been disposed of.—Agreed.

The report of Messrs. Johnston and Coghlan, on the "Organisation and Inter-relationship between Commonwealth and State Bureaux of Statistics," was read, and adopted, on the motion of Mr. SHOLL, seconded by Mr. HUGHES.

Mr. FRASER brought up his report on the "Proposed Abolition of the Franking System—Post and Telegraph—in connection with the business communications of Statistical and Registry Departments of Commonwealth and States."

The report was discussed, and adopted, upon the motion of Mr. COGHLAN, seconded by Mr. HUGHES.

TRADE AND SHIPPING.

The resolutions of the Sub-Committee on Trade and Shipping were, on the motion of Mr. COGHLAN, seconded by Mr. HUGHES, unanimously accepted by the Conference.

EDUCATION.

The following recommendations of the Sub-Committee on Education were put to the Conference:—

1. That the average attendance for the December quarter be stated, as well as that for the four quarters. Amendment, moved by Mr. FENTON, seconded by Mr. HUGHES, that the words "for the December quarter" be struck out.—Negatived.

Original recommendation carried.

2. That the net enrolment of distinct scholars be published, such enrolment to be ascertained in such way as may appear to the Instruction Departments of the various States calculated to give most accurate results. The method adopted by the Department to be stated in a note to the tables.

Amendment, moved by Mr. FENTON, seconded by Mr. HUGHES, that, after the word *the*, and before the words *net enrolment*, be inserted the words "mean quarterly enrolment and the"—.—Negatived.

Original recommendation carried.

3. When instruction is not free, the number of free scholars attending State Schools should be given.—Carried.

4. That ages of scholars on roll in State Schools in December quarter should be given. Ages of scholars on roll in Private Schools in December quarter should be given. In either case, arranged as follows:—

Under the Statutory School Age.
Within " "
Over " "

Amendment, moved by Mr. FENTON, seconded by Mr. HUGHES, that, after the words *State Schools*, the words *in December quarter* be struck out.—Negatived.

Original recommendation carried.

5. All schools not receiving aid from the State to be considered private schools.—Carried.

LAW AND CRIME.

The following recommendations of the Committee on Law and Crime were put to the Conference; that :—

1. The Classification of Offences to be followed should be that in force in Victoria—Page 18, Part VII., Statistical Register of 1899.—Carried.
2. In the Statistics of persons brought before Magistrates, account should be taken of the proceedings initiated by Private or Police Summons, as well as by arrest, and that the tables should distinguish the number of persons arrested, and those brought before the Magistrate by Summons.—Carried.
3. Persons arrested under the Lunacy Act be not considered and counted as offenders.—Carried.
4. The number of distinct persons be ascertained who were—
 - (a) Arrested,
 - (b) Imprisoned.—Carried.
5. Where a person is charged at the same time with more than one offence, the Statistics should record only one offence, and that the most serious.—Carried.
6. The Aboriginal population be excluded from the general tables, and that any information given in respect of them be shown separately.—Carried.
7. In presenting the punishments on summary convictions, the following information should be shown :—

Fines paid.
Imprisonment.
,, in lieu of paying fine.
,, peremptory.
,, whipping.
Bound over, with or without sureties.
Admonished.
Released under First Offenders Act.
Other.—Carried.
8. Where the law gives to Magistrates or Justices the power of deciding that there are circumstances in a case which render it inexpedient to inflict any punishment, and action is taken under this power, and the charge dismissed, the number of such cases shall be noted.—Carried.

RAILWAYS.

(A). Information regarding the Working and Finances of Railways and Tramways, whether State or Private, to contain such details as are shown in Tasmanian Statistics, pp. 219, 220, year 1899.

(B). That, in addition to the information at present supplied in regard to Railways, particulars should be given as to :—

1. Number of persons employed on State Railways and Tramways on 31st December.—Carried.
 2. Total amount of Salaries and Wages paid during the year.—Carried.
 3. Number of Accidents to persons on Railways, distinguishing accidents to Passengers, to Servants of the Department, to Servants of Contractors, and to others.—Carried.
 4. Number and Classification of Rolling-stock on 31st December.—Carried.
- Information regarding Private Railways, giving, as far as possible, similar particulars to those given concerning State Railways.—Carried.

PUBLIC FINANCE.

The recommendations of the Committee on Public Finance, being slightly amended, were passed, as follows :—

In addition to the information now shown in the Registers of the various States, it is desirable that full information should be given regarding—

Loan Expenditure:

Annual and Total Loan Expenditure, distributed under the following heads, viz. :—

- Railways.
- Tramways.
- Telegraphs and Telephones.
- Water Supply.
- Water Conservation.
- Sewerage.
- Harbours, Rivers, and Lighthouses.
- Roads and Bridges.
- Defences.
- Public Buildings.
- Immigration.
- Development of Goldfields and Mineral Resources.
- Advances to Settlers.
- Land Purchases for Settlement.
- Loans to Local Bodies for Public Purposes.
- Rabbit-proof Fences.
- Other Public Works and Purposes.—Carried.

Income Tax.

Number of Incomes subject to Tax, and amount of Tax levied on Incomes of various classes, arranged as follows :—

Under £200,	
£200 and under	£300.
£300 and under	£400.
£400 and under	£500.
£500 and under	£750.
£750 and under	£1000.
£1000 and under	£1500.
£1500 and under	£2000.
£2000 and under	£3000.
£3000 and under	£4000.
£4000 and under	£5000.
£5000 and under	£7500.
£7500 and under	£10,000.
£10,000 and over.—Carried.	

11TH FEBRUARY, 1902.

Present:—R. M. Johnston, F.S.S. (Chairman), T. A. Coghlan, F.S.S., J. J. Fenton, J. Hughes, L. H. Sholl, M. A. C. Fraser, and E. J. Von Dadelszen.

Minutes of the preceding Meeting read and confirmed.

The recommendations of the Committee on "Accumulation and Local Government" were then considered by the Conference, as follows :—

ACCUMULATION.

That, in addition to the information already given in the Registers of the various States, it is desirable that full information should be given in every Register on the following subjects :—

1. Benefit, Building, and Investment Societies.
2. Trade Unions.
3. Marine Insurance Companies.
4. Particulars of Life Insurance Business transacted in the State, in the form in force in New Zealand, see Pages 517 to 524, Statistical Register, 1900.
5. Amount of Fire Risks held in the State.
6. Other particulars relating to Fire Insurance generally.
7. Amount of Deposits held by Investment and Trading Companies.
8. Savings Banks, as regards the number of accounts opened and closed, and remaining open at the end of the year.—Carried.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

That it is desirable that the following information shall be obtained, in addition to that which now generally appears in the Registers of the different States :—

1. Current Loans from the State to each District under Local Government.
2. Other Loans Current in each District.
3. Portion of Loans current raised within the Commonwealth by each District.
4. Portion raised elsewhere by each District.
5. Amount of Interest payable on Loans by each District.
6. Total length of all Roads, Streets, &c., in each District, where same can be ascertained.
7. Number of Houses supplied from Waterworks in each District.
8. Population served by Waterworks in each District.
9. Number of Municipal or Local Government Water and Lighting Works, and value of same.
10. Receipts from Water Rates and Sales of Water.
11. Receipts from Lighting and other services.—Carried.

LAND SETTLEMENT, AGRICULTURE, AND LIVE STOCK.

The recommendations of the Committee on "Land Settlement, Agriculture, and Live Stock" were considered, as follows :—

Land Settlement.

1. It is desirable that each State should obtain information regarding the use and occupation of both Alienated lands and Crown lands, in such form as may be found most suitable to the conditions of land tenure in that State.—Carried.

2. The following information should, however, be specified :—

Area of Freehold occupied by Private Owner.

Area of Freehold rented from Private Owner.

Area of land farmed on the Shares System.—Carried.

3. In regard to Improvements, the estimated value should be stated for those on alienated lands and for those on Crown lands, in such detail as may be practicable.—Carried.

4. Private lands to include lands alienated in fee-simple and in process of alienation from the State.—Carried.

5. It is desirable that tables should be prepared, showing the number and acreage of the occupied holdings in each State, in groups of sizes.

That the minimum of groupings should be as under :—

1 to	50 acres.
51 „	100 „
101 „	500 „
501 „	1000 „
1001 „	5000 „
5001 „	10,000 „
10,001 „	20,000 „
20,001 „	50,000 „
50,001 and over.	—Carried.

Cultivation.

1. In regard to Cultivation, it is desirable that returns should be obtained regarding all the principal crops, viz. :—

Grain.

Hay and Green Crops.

Root.

Fibre.

Vines.

Fruit.

Other crops, in such detail as the conditions of the State will allow.

Area under permanent artificially-sown grasses.

Area of land in fallow.

Land in fallow or under grass (except for Hay, Ensilage, or Seed) to be excluded from area under crop.—Carried.

2. It is desirable that the number of failures of crops be ascertained, as well as the cause of such failure and the area affected. A crop to be considered a failure when the yield is less than half the ordinary average crop.—Carried.

Live Stock.

1. That the number of Horses, ordinary Cattle, Milch Cows, Sheep, and Pigs be ascertained, giving such further information regarding the Breeds and Sex as each State may find itself in a position to obtain.—Carried.

2. When possible, the number of Foals, Calves, and Lambs under 1 year of age be ascertained, or, as an alternative, the number marked or branded.—Carried.

3. It is desirable that, in addition to those killed at ordinary slaughtering establishments, the number of Sheep, Cattle, and Swine slaughtered for food on Stations and Farms during the year be ascertained, as well as the number boiled down.—Carried.

Dairying.

1. With regard to the Dairying Industry, it is desirable that, as far as possible, the quantity of milk obtained, and Butter and Cheese made, during the year, and the quantity of Bacon and Ham cured, should be ascertained.—Carried.

Bee Farming.

1. In regard to Bee-keeping, it is desirable that the number of Beehives, productive and unproductive, be ascertained, as well as the quantity of Honey made, and the quantity of Beeswax obtained, during the year.—Carried.

Poultry.

1. That it is desirable to obtain Statistics of Poultry, but, owing to the difficulty of obtaining complete information, it is recommended that the particulars should be gathered at census periods only, unless the conditions of the State permit of information being obtained at more frequent intervals.—Carried.

Labour.

1. It is desirable to obtain information regarding Agricultural and Pastoral Labour, viz.:—
The number of Males and Females ordinarily employed or occupied during the year.

- (a) In farm pursuits principally,
- (b) In dairying operations principally,
- (c) In pastoral pursuits principally.—Carried.

Tree Planting.

1. It is desirable that an account should be taken of the number of acres in Plantation of Forest Trees, whether undertaken by the State or private persons.—Carried.

MINING AND ARTESIAN WATER SUPPLY.

The recommendations of the Committee on "Mining and Artesian Water Supply" were considered, as follows :—

Mining.

1. In statistical statements of the production of Gold, the weights and the equivalent be stated in fine ounces, at the accepted standard of £4 4s. 11 1/2d. per ounce.—Carried, Mr. Fenton dissenting, preferring actual price paid by Mint.
2. For statistical purposes, Kauri Gum be considered a mineral.—Carried.
3. In stating the product of any particular branch of Mining Industry, the value of ores imported for refining or mixing with local ores be excluded.—Carried.
4. Each Mining Department be invited to ascertain the average number of persons engaged in prospecting or mining for each mineral produced in its State.—Carried.

Artesian Water Supply.

1. It is desirable that information be obtained in regard to Artesian Boring, and that the particulars be tabulated, as follows :—

- | |
|---|
| Site of Bore. |
| Depth of Bore. |
| Height of Point of Discharge above Sea-level. |
| Daily Yield at Ground-level. |
| Cost of Construction.—Carried. |

MANUFACTORIES, &c.

The recommendations of the Committee on "Manufactories, &c.," were considered, as follows :—

1. The meaning of the word "Factory" shall be, any factory, workshop, or mill where four or more persons are employed, or power is used.—Carried.

2. A factory shall include all establishments, whether making for the trade (wholesale or retail) or for export.—Carried.

3. The classification shall, as far as possible, be in accordance with the classification of occupations agreed to at the Census Conference held in Sydney in January, 1900, with, however, the following omissions :—

1. Abattoir and Slaughter Men (except those connected with meat preserving and freezing).
2. Bread Bakers.
3. Wine Manufacturers.
4. Woolwashers on Stations.
5. Firewood-Mill Employés.
6. Fencers.
7. Monumental and Tombstone Masons.
8. Tar-pavement Workers.
9. Employés of the Royal Mint.
10. All Persons included under Orders 21 and 22.
11. Stone-crushing Employés.

Under heading "Smelting," Chlorination Works and Cyanide Works, as well as ordinary Smelting Works, to be included.

Under heading "Gas-making," Pipelayers, and all persons engaged other than in the actual Manufacture of Gas, to be not included.

In regard to Creameries, the hands employed to be included with Butter-workers, but the number of establishments to be omitted from the total of the butter establishments.—Carried.

4. The Industries should be arranged, as far as possible, under separate groups shown. Where, however, related industries are sometimes carried on in separate establishments, and sometimes together, it is preferable that these should be shown on one line, i.e., the first occurring in the classification.—Carried.

5. When two or more industries are carried on in the one establishment, and the employés in each cannot be distinguished, the hands, &c., employed should be treated as belonging to the more important industry.—Carried.

6. That, in all cases, the term "Making" includes repairing.—Carried, Mr. Fenton dissenting.

7. Classification of Industries, as in Schedule F.—Carried.

After some discussion, the consideration of the further recommendations of the Committee in regard to Classification of Industries and Wages was postponed till next Meeting.

12TH FEBRUARY, 1902.

Present:—R. M. Johnston, F.S.S. (President), T. A. Coghlan, F.S.S., J. J. Fenton, J. Hughes, L. H. Sholl, M. A. C. Fraser, and E. J. Von Dadelszen.

Minutes of the preceding Meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. FENTON moved: That the recommendation of the Committee on Agriculture, &c., in regard to Bee-keeping, be re-committed.—Carried.

Mr. FENTON moved : That the number of Hives, spring count (spring count to mean the lowest number of hives surviving winter, and before any increase by swarming), be added.

After discussion, it was resolved that the original recommendation of the committee stand as a minimum, any State being free to add such matter as it may desire.

INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

The Conference then resumed consideration of the recommendations of the Committee on "Manufactories, &c.," in regard to the Classification of Industrial Establishments, as follows :—

As a minimum, the Western Australian Form (No. 5 of Part VI., 1899, see Schedule G) of Classification of Industrial Establishments according to Industries be adopted, with the following modifications, viz. :—

1. General Labourers to be included under a general heading of "Workers in Factory, Mill, or Workshop, skilled or unskilled."—Carried.

2. Number of persons employed, under the age of 18 years, to be specially distinguished.

Mr. HUGHES moved as an amendment : That the age of persons under 21 years be specially distinguished.—Amendment negatived.

The original motion was put and carried.

Wages.

1. That the average wages paid in each Industry for Males and Females shall be ascertained, under such age-groups as may be practicable.—Carried.

Mr. FENTON moved, as an amendment to the Schedule recommended by the committee : That the heading "Average number of persons employed" be extended to read "Average number of persons employed during period in operation."—Negatived.

The original recommendation was put and carried.

Mr. FENTON moved : That the "smallest number employed at one time" be ascertained.—Negatived.

Mr. FENTON moved : That an extra column be inserted in the table, showing "the equivalent in workers having constant employment."—Negatived.

PRICES.

Mr. FENTON moved : That two lists of Prices be given, viz., "Wholesale and Retail," of the principal articles of consumption. That the prices quoted be the "average prices," based, as far as possible, on total quantities and total values, obtained direct from original sources, such as the records of Merchants, Dealers, Auctioneers, &c. It is deemed sufficient, as a minimum, to show the prices in the principal city of the State.—Carried.

GENERAL.

Mr. HUGHES' motion, postponed from the 5th February, was re-considered.

Mr. JOHNSTON moved from the Chair : That the members of this Conference, while agreeing to the accuracy of the figures presented by Mr. Hughes relating to census population and the Commonwealth representation of Queensland, are, nevertheless, of opinion that the matter does not properly come within the scope of the business submitted to them as a Conference.—Carried.

NOTE.—Messrs. T. A. Coghlan, Government Statistician of New South Wales; J. J. Fenton, Government Statist, Victoria; and M. A. C. Fraser, Registrar-General of Western Australia, not being specially authorised by their respective Governments to deal with such a question as that proposed by Mr. Hughes, refrained from taking part in the discussion, and declined to vote.

Mr. HUGHES' motion, postponed from the 21st January, was put to the Conference, and carried.

Mr. VON DADELSZEN moved : That, owing to the difficulty of estimating the numbers of the people at long intervals, it is desirable to take an intermediate census—five years after each general census—showing, at least, the Names, Sexes, and Ages of the people, and distinguishing Chinese and other Coloured Races, so that it may be possible to separate them from the general population, if thought desirable.—Carried.

Mr. SHOLL moved : That, in the detailed Tables of Immigration and Emigration, the Commonwealth Inter-state arrivals and departures, both by Sea and by Land, and the Countries from which arrived or to which bound, should be grouped, as shown in Tables of Imports and Exports.—Carried.

Mr. FENTON moved : That it is desirable to keep a record of the Inter-state arrivals and departures overland, by rail, river, or road, and to publish the results in a separate return, and that the Railway and Customs authorities be requested to give effect to this resolution.—Carried.

Mr. FRASER moved : That, in the opinion of this Conference, it is desirable that legislative authority be provided, in any State of the Commonwealth not yet possessing permanent Census and Statistical Acts, so as to enable useful information to be efficiently collected.—Carried.

Mr. FENTON moved : That, in the opinion of this Conference, it is desirable that, in those States where the Offices of Government Statistician and Registrar-General are held by different persons, the compilation of Vital Statistics should be placed under the control of the Government Statistician.—Carried.

Mr. FENTON moved : That Messrs. Fraser, Sholl, Coghlan, and Johnston be a committee to draw up a report of the proceedings of the Conference.—Carried.

Mr. HUGHES moved : That Messrs. Sholl and Fraser be a committee to draw up a resolution, as an instruction to the President, in reference to the remuneration for services rendered to the Conference.—Carried.

Mr. FENTON moved, and Mr. HUGHES seconded : That a vote of thanks be tendered to Mr. Johnston for his valuable services as President of the Conference.—Carried with acclamation.

Mr. SHOLL moved, and Mr. FRASER seconded : That the President be requested to convey to Mr. McPhee the thanks of the Conference for his services as Secretary.—Carried.

The Conference, having concluded its business, adjourned, *sine die*.

R. M. JOHNSTON, President.
13th February, 1902.

APPENDIX II.

INDEX TO SCHEDULES.

A.—CLASSIFICATION OF, AND ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO, ARTICLES IMPORTED AND EXPORTED.

Ba.—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS—SUMMARY OF THE NATURE AND VALUE OF ARTICLES IMPORTED AND EXPORTED.

Bc.—EXPORTS FOR DRAWBACK.

C.—IMPORTS—DETAILED STATEMENT OF IMPORTS.

D.—EXPORTS—DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPORTS.

E.—POSTS, TELEGRAPHS & TELEPHONES, MONEY ORDERS, &c.—

1. Post Offices and Letter Boxes.
2. Postal Routes and Distances Travelled.
3. Letters, Cards, Packets, Newspapers, and Parcels—Posted and Received.
4. Dead Letters.
5. Telegraphs and Telephones.
6. Money Order Business with various Countries.
7. Postal Notes.
8. " " (Inland).
9. Post and Telegraph Department—Revenue.
10. " " Expenditure.
11. " " Capital Value.

F.—CLASSIFICATION OF INDUSTRIES.

G.—FORM OF TABULATION OF INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

SCHEDULE A.

PROPOSED CLASSIFICATION OF ARTICLES IMPORTED AND EXPORTED.

CLASSES AND ORDERS.

CLASS I.—Food, DRINK, NARCOTICS, AND STIMULANTS.

- Order 1. Animal food.
 " 2. Vegetable food.
 " 3. Drinks—
 (a) Alcoholic,
 (b) Non-Alcoholic.
 " 4. Tobacco and other narcotics.
 " 5. Tea and other stimulants.

CLASS II.—LIVE ANIMALS AND PLANTS.

- Order 6. Animals of all kinds.
 " 7. Plants.

CLASS III.—TEXTILE FABRICS, DRESS, AND MANUFACTURED FIBROUS MATERIALS.

- Order 8. Silk manufactures.
 " 9. Woolen and Worsted manufactures.
 " 10. Cotton and Flax manufactures.
 " 11. Manufactures of Mixed Materials (silk, wool, cotton, or flax).
 " 12. Dress.
 " 13. Manufactures of Fibrous Materials (sacking, matting, cordage, &c.).

CLASS IV.—PRODUCTS OF ARTS AND MANUFACTURES, NOT OTHERWISE CLASSIFIED.

- Order 14. Books and Stationery.
 " 15. Musical Instruments.
 " 16. Works of Art and Art Materials.
 " 17. Fancy Goods.
 " 18. Timepieces, Jewellery, and Plated Ware.
 " 19. Surgical and Scientific Instruments.
 " 20. Machines, Tools, and Implements.
 " 21. Harness, Vehicles, and Equipment.
 " 22. Ships, Boats, and Equipment.
 " 23. Building Materials.
 " 24. Furniture.
 " 25. Arms and Explosives.
 " 26. Drugs, Chemicals, and By-products.
 " 27. Glass and Earthenware manufactures.
 " 28. Soap, Candles, Paint, and sundry manufactures not otherwise classed.

CLASS V.—STAPLE ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES, INCLUDING MINERAL OILS.

- Order 29. Animal substances.
 " 30. Vegetable substances.
 " 31. Oils.

CLASS VI.—STAPLE MINERALS AND METALS, INCLUDING BULLION AND SPECIE.

- Order 32. Bullion and Specie.
 " 33. Iron and Steel.
 " 34. Other Metals.
 " 35. Coal and Shale.
 " 36. Stone, Clay, and other Minerals.

CLASS VII.—MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES IMPERFECTLY DEFINED.

- Order 37. Indefinite articles.

SCHEDULE A.

ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ARTICLES IMPORTED AND EXPORTED.

A	Classified Order.	Classified Order.	
<i>Acid—</i>			
Acetic	26	Bark	30
Carbolic	26	Banners and Regalia, for Friendly Societies	11
Citric	26	Bass	30
Cream of Tartar	26	Béche-de-mer	1
Muriatic	26	<i>Beer—</i>	
Nitric	26	Bottled, not Lager	3A
Sulphuric	26	Bottled Lager	3A
Tartaric	26	Draught	3A
All Other	26	Bees	6
<i>Aërated and Mineral Waters—</i>		Bekeeper's Materials, N.O.E.	20
Ginger Beer, Hop Beer, & Spruce	3B		
All other	3B	<i>Bellows—</i>	
<i>Alkali—</i>		Smiths'	20
Soda—Ash	26	Other	20
Bicarbonate	26	<i>Belting (machine)—</i>	
Caustic	26	Leather	20
Crystals	26	Other	20
Nitrate	26	<i>Biscuits</i>	2
Silicate	26	<i>Bismuth</i>	34
All other	26	<i>Blacking and Boot Polish</i>	28
<i>Alum</i>	26	<i>Blocks and Sheaves</i>	20
<i>Anchors</i>	22	<i>Blue</i>	26
<i>Animals, Live—</i>		<i>Bluestone</i>	26
Birds	6	<i>Boats</i>	22
Camels	6	<i>Bones</i>	29
Cattle	6	<i>Books—</i>	
Dogs	6	Printed, &c. (not music)	14
Donkeys	6	Newspapers	14
Goats	6	Magazines, Reviews, and Pamphlets	14
Horses	6	<i>Bookbinders' Cloth</i>	14
Monkeys	6	Material, other	14
Mules	6	<i>Boot Cloth</i>	12
Pigs	6	<i>Boots and Shoes</i>	12
Poultry	6	<i>Boot and Shoe Uppers and other Unfinished Parts</i>	12
Sheep	6	<i>Borax</i>	26
For the Zoological Gardens	6	<i>Bottles</i>	27
All other	6	<i>Boxes—</i>	
<i>Agricultural, Horticultural Viticultural Implements and Machinery—</i>		Cardboard or Paper	17
Chaff Cutters	20	Dressing, Glove, Handkerchief, Jewel, Scent, or Work	17
Cultivators and Scarifiers	20	<i>Brass—</i>	
Cream Separators	20	Sheet, Rod, &c.	34
Cream Testers	20	<i>Bread</i>	2
Dairying Machinery and Implements, unenumerated	20	<i>Bricks—</i>	
Harrows	20	Bath	36
Horse Rakes	20	Clay	23
Mould Boards	20	Fire	23
Ploughs—Steam	20	<i>Brimstone</i>	36
Other	20	<i>Bristles</i>	29
Plough and Scarifier Shares	20	<i>Brushes and Brushware, all kinds</i>	20
Reapers and Binders	20	<i>Brushmakers' Materials</i>	20
Threshing	20	<i>Buckets and Tubs</i>	20
Winnowers and Mowers	20	<i>Button, Bankers'—</i>	
All other	20	Gold	32
<i>Apparel and Slops—</i>		Silver	32
Corsets	12	Silver Lead	32
Diving Dresses, including Boots, Gloves, and Helmets	12	<i>Bunting</i>	10
Mole Clothing	12	<i>Butter</i>	1
Nets, Veil	12	<i>Butterine</i>	1
Uniforms and appointments for Defence Forces	12	C	
Wigs	12	<i>Candles</i>	28
All other	12	<i>Candlemakers' Materials</i>	28
<i>Arrowroot</i>	2	<i>Canes and Rattans</i>	30
<i>Asbestos, unmanufactured</i>	36	<i>Canvas, Tents, and Tarpaulins</i>	10
<i>Asphalt</i>	36	Canvas Goods, N.O.E.	10
<i>Art, Works of</i>	16	<i>Cards, Playing</i>	14
<i>Artists' Materials</i>	16	<i>Carpeting and Druggetting</i>	11
		Ditto, being felt	11
B		<i>Carriages, Vehicles, &c.—</i>	
<i>Bags and Sacks—</i>		Barouches	21
Corn and Flour	13	Bicycles, Tricycles	21
Fancy Hand...	17	Boston Chaises	21
Gunny and Ore	13		
Woolpacks	13		
Other	13		

Classified Order.	Classified Order.
Broughams	21
Buggies	21
Carts	21
Coaches	21
Dog Carts	21
Drays	21
Gigs	21
Hand Carts	21
Hansom Cabs	21
Landaus	21
Mail Phætons	21
Omnibuses	21
Perambulators	21
Victorias	21
Waggons	21
Waggonettes	21
All other	21
<i>Carriage Materials—</i>	
Axles and Arms	21
Axle Boxes	21
Bicycles and Tricycles, Parts, Brazes, &c.	21
Buggy Tops	21
Cart covers, Canvas, &c.	21
Cloth, India Rubber and American	21
Felloes	21
Perambulator Parts	21
Poles	21
Rims	21
Shackle-holders	21
Shafts and Bars	21
Spokes	21
Springs	21
Spring Steel Brass Hinges	21
Trimmings	21
Wheels	21
All other	21
<i>Cakes and Puddings</i>	2
<i>Casks</i>	20
<i>Cement</i>	23
<i>Chaff</i>	2
<i>Chain, Cables</i>	22
<i>Chalk, prepared</i>	16
Other	36
<i>Charcoal</i>	35
Ditto, Animal	29
<i>Cheese</i>	1
<i>Chicory</i>	5
<i>Chinaware and Porcelain</i>	27
<i>Cider and Perry</i>	3A
<i>Clocks and Watches, all kinds</i>	18
<i>Clogs and Pattens</i>	12
<i>Closets, Earth</i>	23
<i>Coal</i>	35
<i>Cocoa and Chocolate</i>	5
<i>Coffee</i>	5
<i>Coke</i>	35
<i>Confectionery</i>	2
<i>Copper—</i>	
Bar	34
Contained in Matte	34
Gauze	20
Ingots	34
Nails	20
Rod	34
Sheet	34
<i>Copperas</i>	26
<i>Copra</i>	30
<i>Cordage—</i>	
Coir Rope	13
Copper Rope	20
Iron Rope	20
Steel Wire Rope	20
Other	13
<i>Cordials (non-spirituos)</i>	3B
<i>Cork</i>	30
<i>Cork Socking</i>	30
<i>Corks, Cut</i>	30
<i>Cornices and Ceiling Roses</i>	23
<i>Cotton—</i>	
Raw	30
Waste	30
Wick (Candle)	30
Wick, other	30
Wool	30
<i>Cotton Piece Goods—</i>	
Moleskin	10
Other	10
<i>Cotton Manufactures (Not Apparel)—</i>	
Blankets and Rugs	10
Other	10
<i>Crucibles</i>	20
<i>Curiosities, Antique</i>	17
<i>Cutlery</i>	20
D	
<i>Disinfectants</i>	26
<i>Diving Apparatus (except apparel and pumps)</i>	20
<i>Drapery</i>	11
<i>Dripping</i>	1
<i>Drugs and Medicines</i>	26
<i>Dyes</i>	26
E	
<i>Earthenware—</i>	
Being Brownware, Yellow or Caneware, Rockinghamware, C.C. Chambers, C.C. Bakers, C.C. Pudding Bowls, C.C. Jellies, Brown or Cane of Fire-clay, Medical and Sanitary ware, Flower-pots and Saucers	27
Drain Pipes	27
Photographic, Scientific, and Telegraphic	27
Retorts and Fireclay Goods, N.O.E.	27
Other	27
<i>Eggs</i>	1
<i>Elastic</i>	11
<i>Electric Light Fittings, N.O.E. (Except Lamps and Insulating material)</i>	20
<i>Empty Packages (returned)</i>	20
<i>Empty, other packages</i>	20
<i>Engine Packing, Sheet, &c.</i>	20
<i>Essences and Essential Oils not containing Alcohol</i>	5
<i>Eucalyptus Oil</i>	31
<i>Exhibits</i>	37
<i>Explosives, Arms and Ammunition—</i>	
Ammunition, N.O.E.	25
Dynamite and similar Explosives	25
Firearms	25
Gunsmiths' Materials	25
Powder, Blasting	25
Powder, loose	25
Powder, Sporting	25
Other	25
F	
<i>Fancy Goods (not toys) N.O.E.</i>	17
<i>Feathers—</i>	
Ornamental	12
Other	29
<i>Felt, other than Carpet</i>	13
<i>Fibre—</i>	
Cocoanut	30
Flax (exclusive of Phormium Tenax)	30
Hemp	30
Jute	30
Phormium Tenax	30
Other	30
<i>Firewood</i>	30
<i>Fireworks</i>	17
<i>Fishing Materials, N.O.E.</i>	20
<i>Flock—</i>	
Cotton	30
Wool	29
<i>Flour</i>	2
Ditto, Self-raising	2
<i>Fish—</i>	
Fresh and Frozen	1
Preserved	1
Salted or Dried	1
Ova	6
<i>Frillings, Rufflings, &c.</i>	12
<i>Fruits—</i>	
Bottled and Canned	2
Dried	2
Fresh	2
Pulp	2
<i>Fuel, Patent</i>	35
<i>Fungus</i>	30
<i>Furniture and Upholstery</i>	24
<i>Furs</i>	12
G	
<i>Gelatine</i>	1
<i>Glass—</i>	
Bent, Bevelled, Sandblasted, Enamelled, Embossed, Etched, Cut Corners, Cut, &c., Heraldic	27

	Classified Order.	Classified Order.
Plate ...	27	I
Silvered ...	27	Ice ...
Window ...	27	India Rubber, Crude ...
Other ...	27	India Rubber Goods, N.O.E. ...
Glassware—		Ink ...
Cut, Engraved, Etched, Frosted, Ground, &c., and Sandblasted ...	27	Instruments, Musical ...
Uncut, not Engraved, Etched, Frosted, Ground, &c., and Sandblasted ...	27	Instruments, Optical and Scientific, N.O.E. ...
Photographic, Scientific, and Telegraphic ...	27	Instruments, Surgical—
Other ...	27	Abdominal Belts and Trusses ...
<i>Glaziers' Materials, N.O.E.</i> ...	27	Air Belts and Cushions ...
<i>Ginger</i> ...	5	<i>Iron, Raw or Partly Manufactured—</i>
<i>Gloves</i> ...	12	Bar and Rod ...
<i>Glucose</i> ...	2	Hoop, Black ...
<i>Glue</i> ...	29	Hoop, Galvanized ...
<i>Glue Pieces and Sinews</i> ...	29	Pig ...
<i>Glycerine</i> ...	28	Plate ...
<i>Gold</i> —		Rails ...
Contained in Matte ...	34	Scrap ...
Dust ...	32	Sheet (not galvanized) chequered ...
Leaf ...	16	Sheet, other ...
Unmanufactured, N.O.E. ...	32	Sheet (galvanized, plain) ...
<i>Goods</i> —		All other ...
Unenumerated ...	37	<i>Isinglass</i> ...
<i>Government Stores (not Ordnance)</i> —		<i>Ivory</i> ...
Dredges and Steam Tugs ...	22	<i>Ivory Black</i> ...
All other (except Governor's Stores) ...	37	J
<i>Governor's Stores (not Railway Plant)</i> ...	37	<i>Japannedware, N.O.E.</i> ...
Grain—		<i>Jams and Jellies</i> ...
Not Prepared—		<i>Jewellery</i> —
Barley, Malting ...	2	Precious Stones, Unset (in the Rough and Cut) ...
Barley, other (unprepared) ...	2	Rings of Gold ...
Beans ...	2	All other ...
Grain ...	2	L
Maize ...	2	<i>Lamp Black</i> ...
Malt ...	2	<i>Lamps and Lampware</i> —
Oats ...	2	Carriage and Kerosene ...
Paddy ...	2	Electric ...
Peas, not split ...	2	Other ...
Peas, split ...	2	<i>Lard</i> ...
Popcorn ...	2	<i>Lead</i> —
Rye ...	2	Milled ...
Tares ...	2	Pig ...
Wheat ...	2	Pipe ...
Other (unprepared) ...	2	Scrap ...
Prepared—		Sheet ...
Barley, Pearl ...	2	Strip ...
Bran ...	2	<i>Leather</i> —
Flour ...	2	Bookbinder's, N.O.E. ...
Maize Meal ...	2	French Calf ...
Oatmeal ...	2	Hogskins ...
Ground Meal, other ...	2	Imitation ...
Oats, Hulled ...	2	Kid, Calf kid, Mock kid, &c. ...
Pollard ...	2	Kip, sole and harness ...
Pollard, Phosphorised ...	2	Laces ...
Rice ...	2	Morocco, Coloured and Persian sheep ...
Rice, Ground ...	2	Morocco, Black, and Goat Levant ...
Sharps ...	2	Patent American ...
Other (prepared) ...	2	Patent Winker ...
<i>Grease Antifriction</i> ...	28	Patent, other ...
Grindery—		Roans, coloured ...
Emery Cloth, Paper, Powder, and Sand Paper, &c. ...	28	Roans, other ...
Used in Bootmaking ...	28	Satin Hides ...
All other ...	28	Skivers ...
<i>Gum, Dry</i> ...	30	Other ...
<i>Gunsmiths' Materials</i> ...	25	<i>Leatherware, N.O.E.</i> ...
<i>Gutta Percha</i> ...	30	<i>Lime</i> ...
<i>Gutta Percha Goods, N.O.E.</i> ...	28	<i>Lime Juice</i> —
H		Unsweetened ...
<i>Haberdashery</i> ...	11	Sweetened ...
<i>Hair, Artificial, Human</i> ...	12	<i>Linen Manufactures (not being apparel)</i> ...
Other ...	29	<i>Linen Piece Goods</i> ...
<i>Harness Dressing</i> ...	21	<i>Linseed</i> ...
<i>Hats, Caps, and Bonnets</i> ...	12	<i>Liquorice</i> ...
<i>Hatters' Materials</i> ...	12	M
<i>Hay</i> ...	2	<i>Macaroni and Vermicelli</i> ...
<i>Hessians</i> ...	11	<i>Machines and Machinery</i> —
<i>Hides</i> ...	29	Agricultural and Horticultural ...
<i>Honey</i> ...	1	Dairying ...
<i>Hops</i> ...	5	Engines ...
<i>Hop Bitters (non-spirituous)</i> ...	5	Sewing, and parts ...
<i>Horns and Hoofs</i> ...	29	All other ...
<i>Horse Clothing</i> ...	11	<i>Maizena and Cornflour</i> ...
<i>Hosiery</i> ...	12	<i>Mantlepieces</i> —
		Wrought Marble ...
		Other ...

	Classified Order.	Classified Order.	
<i>Manures—</i>			
Bone Dust	29	Lubricating, Mineral	31
Guano	29	Medicinal, N.O.E.	31
Other	29	Mineral, Refined (gasoline)....	31
<i>Matches and Vestas—</i>		Naphtha	31
Wax	28	Neatsfoot	31
Wooden	28	Olive, Bottled	31
<i>Mats (Floor, N.O.E.)</i>	11	Palm	31
<i>Matting—</i>		Petroleum	31
Coir and Jute	13	Salad	31
Other, N.O.E.	13	Sandalwood	31
<i>Meats—</i>		Seal	31
Bacon and Hams	1	Seed, Cotton	31
Extract and Essence	1	Seed, other	31
Fresh	1	Sperm	31
Frozen	1	Tallow	31
Salted	1	Vegetable, N.O.E.	31
Tinned and Preserved	1	Whale, other	31
<i>Metal—</i>		Other	31
Muntz	34	<i>Oil Cake</i>	2
Yellow	34	<i>Oil and other Floorecloths</i>	11
Other in Matte	34	<i>Opium</i>	4
Other N.O.E.	34	<i>Gres, Clays, Mineral Earths—</i>	
<i>Metals, Manufactures of—</i>		Alkaline Earth	36
Boiler Tubes and Plates	20	Cobalt Ore	36
Bolts and Nuts	20	Copper Ore	36
Brassware	20	Fire Clay	36
Copperware	20	Gold Ore, Quartz, and Concentrates ..	36
Enamelled Ware, N.O.E.	20	Iron Ore	36
Girders, Joists and Columns, all kinds...	23	Lead Ore	36
Hardware and Ironmongery, N.O.E.	20	Manganese Ore	36
Hollow Ware	20	Mineral Ore, N.O.E.	36
Nails and Spikes, N.O.E.	20	Silver Ore	36
Nails, Horse-shoe	20	Silver-lead Ore	36
Nails, Iron and Steel...	20	Tin Ore	36
Nails, Yellow Metal	20	All other	36
Pipes, Gas, Water, and Drain (wrought)	20		
Railway and Tramway Material and			
Plant—			
Fastenings	33	P	
Points	33	<i>Paints and Colours—</i>	
Rails	33	Dry Colours	28
Other	33	Lithographic Colours.....	28
Screws	20	Mixed ready for use	28
<i>Wire—</i>		<i>Paintings and Engravings</i>	16
Fencing, including Standards and		<i>Paper—</i>	
Staples	33	Advertising matter (when framed as	
Galvanized	33	Stationery)	14
Iron	33	Advertising Circulars	14
Netting	33	Advertising, other	14
Steel	33	Bags, Printed	14
Zincware	20	Cigarette	30
<i>Milk and Cream</i>	1	Mill, Straw, and Board	30
<i>Millinery</i>	12	Printing, for News	30
<i>Molasses</i>	2	Waste	30
<i>Music</i>	14	Printing, Other	30
<i>Mustard</i>	5	Wrapping, Fruit	30
		Other	30
		<i>Paper Hangings</i>	30
		<i>Paper Patterns</i>	30
		<i>Patent Groats</i>	2
		<i>Peel—</i>	
		Candied, Drained, and Preserved	2
		Lemon in brine	2
		<i>Papier Mache Wares, N.O.E.</i>	17
		<i>Pepper</i>	5
		<i>Pearlshell</i>	29
		Perfumery (not Spirits nor Toilet Soap) ..	17
		<i>Personal & Household Effects (Second-hand)</i>	24
		<i>Phosphorus</i>	26
		<i>Photographs</i>	16
		<i>Photographic Goods, N.O.E.</i>	16
		<i>Pictures, N.O.E.</i>	16
		<i>Pickles</i>	5
		<i>Pipes, Smoking</i>	17
		<i>Pipe Cases</i>	17
		<i>Pitch</i>	36
		<i>Plants</i>	7
		<i>Plaster of Paris</i>	36
		Other	36
		<i>Plate of Gold</i>	18
		Silver	18
		<i>Platedware</i>	18
		<i>Plated Materials, Electro</i>	18
		<i>Platinum</i>	34
		<i>Plumbago</i>	36
		<i>Plumbers' Ware—N.O.E.</i>	20
		<i>Printing Materials</i>	20
		<i>Provisions, Salted—Animal</i>	1
		Ditto, Vegetable	2
		<i>Potash and Pearlash</i>	26
		<i>Potters' Materials—N.O.E.</i>	36
		<i>Portmanteaus</i>	20

	Classified Order.	Classified Order.	
<i>Powders, effervescent, Fruit Salts,</i>	26	<i>Stones—</i>	
Ditto, Baking	26	Ballast	36
Ditto, Washing	28	Granite	23
Ditto, other	26	Grind	20
<i>Pumicestone</i>	36	Lithographic	20
<i>Putty</i>	23	Marble	23
		Mill	20
		Slate	23
Q		Slates, Roofing	23
<i>Quicksilver</i>	34	Slates, Slabs	23
		Stoneware, N.O.E.	17
		Other	23
		<i>Straw</i>	30
R		<i>Suet</i>	1
<i>Rags</i>	30	<i>Sugar</i>	2
<i>Raspberry Vinegar</i>	3B	<i>Sulphate of Ammonia</i>	26
<i>Resin</i>	30	<i>Sulphate of Soda</i>	26
<i>Rugs, Woollen</i>	9	<i>Sulphate, other</i>	26
Ditto, Cotton	10	<i>Sulphur</i>	36
Ditto, Undefined	11		
		T	
S		<i>Tailors' Trimmings</i>	12
<i>Saddlery and Harness</i>	21	<i>Tallow</i>	29
<i>Saddlers' Materials</i>	21	<i>Tanning Material other than Bark</i>	30
<i>Sago</i>	2	<i>Tapioca</i>	2
<i>Sails</i>	22	<i>Tar, Stockholm</i>	30
<i>Salt</i>	5	Ditto, Coal	35
<i>Saltpetre</i>	5	<i>Tea</i>	5
<i>Samples, Travellers'</i>	37	<i>Telegraph Materials</i>	37
<i>Sauces</i>	5		
<i>Sausage Skins</i>	1	<i>Tiles—</i>	
<i>Seeds</i>	7	Roofing	23
<i>Semolina</i>	2	Other	23
<i>Shark Fins</i>	1		
<i>Shale—</i>		<i>Timber—</i>	
Kerosene	35	Dressed—Flooring Boards	23
Waste	35	Lining Boards	23
<i>Sheathing—</i>		Shelving Boards	23
Copper Metal	22	Skirting Boards	23
Felt	22	Weatherboards	23
Other	22		
<i>Shellac</i>	30	<i>Logs—Cedar</i>	30
<i>Silks and Silk Manufactures</i>	8	Hardwood	30
<i>Silks in the Piece</i>	8	Pine	30
<i>Ship Chandlery</i>	22		
<i>Silver—</i>		<i>Sawn—Ash</i>	30
Contained in Matte	34	Beech	30
Leaf	16	Deals	30
Sheet	32	Gum	30
<i>Skins</i>	29	Oak	30
<i>Slates, Roofing</i>	23	Oregon	30
Ditto, Slabs	23	Pine	30
<i>Smelting Material, N.O.E.</i>	37		
<i>Soap</i>	28	<i>Shaped Pieces—</i>	
<i>Soap Stock, N.O.E.</i>	28	For Case-making	30
<i>Solder</i>	34	For other purposes	30
Ditto, Fluid	34		
<i>Specie—</i>		<i>Other—</i>	
Copper	32	Architraves and Mouldings	23
Gold	32	Bent	24
Silver	32	Doors made of Wood	23
<i>Specimens of Natural History</i>	37	Laths	30
<i>Spelter</i>	34	Mouldings, Picture Frame	24
<i>Spices</i>	5	Palings	30
<i>Spirits—</i>		Pickets	30
Bitters	3A	Posts and Rails	30
Brandy	3A	Shingles	23
Cordials	3A	Sleepers	30
Essences, Flavouring	3A	Staves	30
Gin—British	3A	Window Sashes	23
Hollands	3A	Veneer	24
Schnapps	3A		
Methylated	26	<i>Tin—</i>	
Of Wine	3A	Block	34
Rectified	3A	Foil	34
Destroyed in Bond	3A	Ingots	34
Perfumed	3A	Plates, Decorated	23
Rum	3A	Plates, Other	34
Tinctures and Fluid Extracts, &c.	3A		
Whisky	3A	<i>Tobacco—</i>	
All other	3A	Cigars	4
<i>Sponges</i>	30	Cigarettes	4
<i>Sporting Material—Out-door Sports and Games</i>	17	Manufactured	4
<i>Stains</i>	26	Unmanufactured	4
<i>Starch</i>	30	Snuff	4
<i>Stationery, Manufactured</i>	14	For Sheepwash	26
<i>Statuary</i>	16	<i>Tobacconists' Ware, N.O.E.</i>	17
<i>Staymakers' Materials</i>	12	<i>Tools of Trade, N.O.E.</i>	20
<i>Stearine</i>	29	<i>Tortoise Shell</i>	28
<i>Steel—</i>		<i>Toxa</i>	26
Plate	83	<i>Toys</i>	17
Sheet	83	<i>Turnery</i>	24
Other	83	<i>Turpentine</i>	28
		<i>Twine—</i>	
		Reaper and Binder	13
		Sewing or Seaming	13
		Other	13

	Classified Order.	Classified Order.
U		
<i>Umbrellas and Parasols</i>	12	
V		
<i>Varnish</i>	28	
<i>Vegetable Black</i>	28	
<i>Vegetables</i>	2	
<i>Vinegar</i>	5	
W		
<i>Watchmakers' Materials</i>	18	
<i>Waterproof Clothing</i>	12	
<i>Wax</i> —		
<i>Bees</i>	29	
<i>Paraffin</i>	28	
<i>Vegetable</i>	30	
<i>Other</i>	30	
X		
<i>Yarn</i>		29
Z		
<i>Zinc</i> —		
<i>Ingots</i>		34
<i>Perforated</i>		34
<i>Sheet</i>		34

SCHEDULE B.A.

IMPORTS.

SUMMARY of the Nature and Value of Articles imported into

during the year

SCHEDULE BA.

EXPORTS.

SUMMARY of the Nature and Value of Articles exported from during the year

COUNTRY TO WHICH EXPORTED.	VALUE AND NATURE OF EXPORTS.							All Classes.	Per cent. to Total Imports.
	CLASS I. Food, Drink, Narcotics, and Stimulants.	CLASS II. Live Animals and Plants.	CLASS III. Textile Fabrics, Dress, and Manufactured Fibrous Materials.	CLASS IV. Products of Arts and Manufactures, not otherwise classified.	CLASS V. Staple Animal and Vegetable Substances, including Mineral Oils.	CLASS VI. Staple Minerals and Metals, including Bullion and Specie.	CLASS VII. Miscellane- ous Articles imperfectly defined.		
COMMONWEALTH—	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales									
Victoria									
Queensland									
South Australia									
West Australia									
Tasmania									
Total Commonwealth									
UNITED KINGDOM AND OTHER BRITISH COUNTRIES—									
United Kingdom									
(Other British Countries arranged in alphabetical order.)									
Total United Kingdom and other British Countries...									
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—									
(Arranged in alphabetical order.)									
Total Foreign Countries									
State Products and Manufactures—									
Commonwealth, ditto									
Ex-Australian, ditto									
TOTAL									
Per cent. to Total									
Per Head of Mean Population									

SCHEDULE BC.

EXPORTS FOR DRAWBACK.

RETURN showing the Quantity and Value of Articles Exported for Drawback during the year , with the Amounts paid as Drawback.

Article.	Exports for Drawback.		Amount paid as Drawback. £ s. d.
	Quantity.	Value. £	

NOTE.—Exports for Drawbacks are included in General Exports.

SCHEDULE C.

IMPORTS.

GENERAL IMPORTS into the State of

during the year ended 31st December, 19

Articles.	Country.	TOTAL IMPORTS FROM EACH COUNTRY.		VALUE OF PRODUCTS OF †		HOME CONSUMPTION.				Rate of Duty.	
		Quantities.	Values.	Common- wealth States.	British and Foreign Countries.	Quantity or Value Entered for Home Con- sumption, in- cluding Transfers from other States. †	Amount of Duty. ‡				
						Collected in the State.	Collected in other States and credited to this State.	Total.			
Tinware	New South Wales.	pkgs.	£ 333	£ 169	£ ...	£ 250 0 0	£ 75 0 0	£ 437 7 9	...		
	Victoria	30	71	78	...	25 0 0	62 7 9	...	...	Free
	Queensland	2	20	20	...	20 0 0	...	...	...
	South Australia ..	5	14	7	...	...	...	...	...
	United Kingdom...	235	1454	...	1588	1749 11 0	300 0 0	...	...	{ 25 %
	Germany	10	69	...	59	...	...	...	...
	U. S. America	100	197	...	237	...	...	...	...
		570	2158	274	1884	2044 11 0	300 0 0	137 7 9	437 7 9	...	
Oats.....	New South Wales .	bushels.	15,360	9508	...	bushels.	1000 0 0	...	...
	Victoria.....	20,526	2863	2160	...	14,616	392 6 0	...	...	Free
	South Australia ..	530	277	283	...	1915	...	...	...
	Tasmania	2559	383	798	...	5400	...	...	...
	United Kingdom...	665	89	...	89	665	22 3 4	...	...	{ 8d. per bush.
	New Zealand	65,875	9787	...	15,921	107,644	2195 16 8	...	...
		194,581	28,759	12,749	16,010	194,581	2218 0 0	1392 6 0	3610 6 0	...	

* Last Port of Clearance (of goods).

† Country of Origin. ‡ In respect of Products of Ex-Australian Countries, and upon Australian Products subject to Excise Duty.

SCHEDULE D.

EXPORTS.

GENERAL EXPORTS from the State of

during the year ended 31st December, 19

Articles and Countries to which Goods are Exported.	QUANTITY.			VALUE.				Duty paid Goods transferred to other Australian States.		
	The Produce or Manufacture of—			The Produce or Manufacture of—						
	The State.	Other Australian States.	Other Countries.	Total.	The State.	Other Australian States.	Other Countries.	Total.		
				£	£	£	£		Quantity or Value.	Duty.*

* To be credited to the State to which goods are transferred.

SCHEDULE E.

(1.)

POST OFFICES AND LETTER BOXES 190

Post Offices	
Receiving Offices	
Travelling Offices	
Letter Boxes	

(2.)

POSTAL ROUTES AND DISTANCES TRAVELED, 190

	Length of Postal Routes (Miles.)	Distances travelled (Miles.)
Railways		
Road		
Water Carriage.....		
Total		

(3.)

LETTERS, LETTER CARDS, POST CARDS, PACKETS, NEWSPAPERS, AND PARCELS, 190
POSTED.

Service.	Articles passing through the Post Office.*					Parcels.			
	Letters and Post Cards.		Packets. †		Newspapers.	Number.	Weight.	Postage (State pro- portion only.)	Declared Value.
	Ordinary.	Registered only.	Ordinary.	Registered only.					
Inland								lbs.	£
Interstate									
International									
Total									

RECEIVED.

Interstate									
International									
Total									

* Including O.H.M.S. correspondence, &c., which is exempt from postage. † Including printed matter, commercial papers, and samples of merchandise.

(4.)

DEAD LETTERS, &c., 190

	Letters and Post Cards.	_packets and Newspapers.
INLAND.		
Returned, delivered, &c. { Registered		
Unregistered		
Destroyed in accordance with law		
INTERSTATE.		
Originally addressed to other States—		
Returned to writers		
Destroyed in accordance with law		
Returned to other States as unclaimed—		
Registered.....		
Unregistered		
INTERNATIONAL.		
Originally addressed to other countries--		
Returned to writers { Registered		
Unregistered		
Destroyed in accordance with law		
Returned to other countries.....		
Total number dealt with		

NOTE.—Included in the above return were—Letters, &c. containing money, representing letters, &c., containing other articles of value, to the number of ; and letters, &c., irregularly posted

(No. 25.)

28

(5.)

TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES, 190

TELEGRAPHS.

NUMBER OF TELEGRAMS.

Year.	Inland.				Interstate.				International.							
	Paid. Number.	Paid. Value.	Unpaid (O.H.M.S.) Number.	Unpaid (O.H.M.S.) Value.	Received (approximate). Number.	Received (approximate). Value.	Despatched. Number.	Despatched. Value.	In Transit. Number.	In Transit. Value.	Received. Number.	Received. Value.	Despatched. Number.	Despatched. Value.	In Transit. Number.	In Transit. Value.

TELEPHONES AND PRIVATE LINES.

(6.)

MONEY ORDER BUSINESS WITH VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 190

Country.	Orders Issued in _____ Payable in the Countries named.		Orders Paid in _____ Issued in the Countries named	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
Commonwealth—		£		£
New South Wales				
Victoria				
Queensland				
South Australia				
West Australia.....				
Tasmania				
Total Commonwealth				
Other British Countries—				
United Kingdom				
(Other British Countries arranged in alphabetical order.)				
Other Countries (arranged in alphabetical order).				
Total				

(7.)

POSTAL NOTES, 190 , ISSUED OR PAID IN _____.

	Number.	Amount.
(a) Inland (Issued and Paid in) _____		£
(b) Issued in _____, but Paid in other States.....		
(c) Issued in Other States, but Paid in _____		
(d) Issued in _____, but Paid outside the Commonwealth.....		
(e) Issued outside the Commonwealth, but Paid in _____		
Total		

(8.)

INLAND POSTAL NOTES, 190 .

Description.	Postal Notes Paid.		
	Number.	Nominal Value.	
s. d.		£	s. d.
1 0.....			
1 6.....			
2 0.....			
2 6....			
3 0.....			
3 6.....			
4 0.....			
4 6.....			
5 0			
7 6.....			
10 0.....			
10 6.....			
15 0.....			
20 0.....			
Stamps affixed.....			
Total			

(9.)

REVENUE OF POST AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT, 190

Heads of Revenue.

Post and Money Order Office.

	£
Postage on Letters, Newspapers, and Packets.....	
Postage on Parcels*.....	
Private bag and fees	
Various other receipts	
Commission on Money Orders and Postal Notes.....	

Telegraphs and Telephones.

Telegrams	
Telephones and Private Wires { Ordinary	
} O.H.M.S.....	

Total Received

Add value of Unpaid—

Official correspondence.....	
Official telegrams†.....	
Services rendered to other Departments	

Total Earned

* Separate parcels if possible. † Exclusive of those on Meteorological Service, &c., if unpaid

(10.)

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE, POST AND TELEGRAPHS, 190

Heads of Expenditure.

Salaries and Wages	
Contingencies*	
Mail Services	
Cable Subsidies, &c.	
Maintenance of Buildings, Works, &c.	
Rents	
Miscellaneous	

Total.....

* Including Expenditure defrayed by Government Printer.

(11.)

CAPITAL VALUE OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

STATEMENT showing the Estimated Present Value of Lands, Buildings, Works, Instruments, and Apparatus, &c., appertaining to or used in connection with the Post and Telegraph Department.

	£
Land	
Buildings (including pillar-boxes, &c.)	
Furniture and fittings	
Poles, wire, instruments, batteries, &c.—	
Telegraphs	
Telephones	

SCHEDULE F.

CLASSIFICATION OF INDUSTRIES.

CLASS I.—TREATING RAW MATERIAL, THE PRODUCT OF PASTORAL PURSUITS, OR VEGETABLE PRODUCTS NOT OTHERWISE CLASSED.

1. Animal Products.

Boiling Down.
Bone Mills.
Cat-gut, Sausage Skins.
Fellmongeries.
Glue, Grease.
Tanneries.
Wool-washing, Scouring.

2. Vegetable Products.

Bark Mills.
Chaff-cutting.
Grass-seed Dressing.

CLASS II.—OIL AND FATS, ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE.

Cocoanut Oil.
Olive Oil.
Soap, Candles.

CLASS III.—PROCESSES RELATING TO STONE, CLAY, GLASS, &c.

Asbestos.
Asphalt.
Bricks.
Glass, Glass-Bevelling.
Glass Bottles.
Lime, Plaster, Cement.
Marble Works.
Modelling.
Pottery, Earthenware.
Pumice Stone.
Stone Dressing.
Stone Filters.

CLASS IV.—WORKING IN WOOD.

Barrows, Ladders.
Beehive.
Box, Packing-case.
Cooperage.
Dairy Implements.
Forest Saw-mills.
Joinery, Sash, Door.
Saw-milling, Moulding.
Wooden Shutters.

CLASS V.—METAL WORKS, MACHINERY, &c.

Agricultural Implements.
Brass, Coppersmithing.
Cutlery.
Engineering, Boiler-making, Iron Foundries.
Galvanised Iron.
Iron Safes, Doors.
Japanning.
Lead Pipes, Shot, Pewter, &c.
Meters.
Nails.
Pattern-making.
Railway, Tramway Workshops.
Railway Carriages.
Smelting, Chlorination, Cyanide, Pyrites.
Springs.
Stoves, Ovens.
Tinsmithing, Sheet Iron.
Wire Working.

CLASS VI.—CONNECTED WITH FOOD AND DRINK, OR THE PREPARATION THEREOF.

1. Animal Food.

Bacon.
Butter.
Butterine, Margarine.
Cheese.
Condensed Milk.
Fish Preserving, Curing.
Meat Preserving, Freezing.

2. Vegetable Food, including Products not Foods, but usually associated with the Manufacture of Foods.

Biscuits.
Confectionery.
Flour Mills.
Jam, Pickles, Sauce, Vinegar.
Macaroni.
Oatmeal, Maizena, Starch, Arrowroot.
Sugar, Treacle Refineries.

3. Drinks and Stimulants.

Aërated Water, Cordials.
Breweries.
Condiments, Coffee, Chicory, Cocoa, Chocolate,
Spice, &c.
Distilleries.
Ice, Refrigerating.
Malt.
Salt.

4. Narcotics.

Tobacco, Cigars, and Cigarettes.

CLASS VII.—CLOTHING AND TEXTILE FABRICS, AND FIBROUS MATERIALS.

1. Textile.

Stocking Weaving.
Woollen Cloth, Blankets, Rugs.

2. Dress.

Boots, Shoes.
Clothing, Tailoring.
Corsets.
Dressmaking, Millinery.
Dye Works.
Furrier.
Hats, Caps.
Oilskin, Waterproof Clothing.
Ostrich Feathers.
Shirtmaking, Underclothing.

3. Fibrous Materials and Textiles not elsewhere included.

Bags, Sacks, including Calico Bags.
Flax Mills.
Mats, Matting.
Rope, Twine.
Tents.

CLASS VIII.—BOOKS, PAPER, PRINTING, ENGRAVING.

Die Sinking, Engraving, Medals, &c.
Electrotyping, Stereotyping.
Ink.
Paper Bags, Boxes, &c.
Paper, Mill-board, Strawboard.
Photo-engraving, Photo-lithography.
Printing, including Lithographic Printing,
Bookbinding, Account-Book Making, Stationery, Rubber Stamps.

CLASS IX.—MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Organs.
Pianoforte.
Violins.

CLASS X.—ARMS AND EXPLOSIVES.

Ammunition.
Blasting Powder.
Fireworks, Fuse.

CLASS XI.—VEHICLES AND FITTINGS, SADDLERY, HARNESS, &c.

Carriage Lamps.
Coaches, Waggons.
Cycles, Cycle Tyres.
Perambulators.
Saddlery, Harness, Saddletrees, Saddlers'
Ironmongery, Spokes, Felloes.
Wheelwrights.
Whips.

CLASS XII.—SHIPBUILDING, FITTINGS, &c.

Block, Pump.
Docks, Slips.
Sails, Tarpaulins.
Ship, Boat Building.

CLASS XIII.—FURNITURE, BEDDING, &c.

Bedding, Flock, Upholstery.
Bedsteads.
Billiard Tables.
Chairs.
Furniture, Cabinetmaking.
Picture Frames.
Venetian Blinds, Window Blinds.

Domestic Implements.

Earth Closets.

CLASS XIV.—DRUGS, CHEMICALS, AND BY-PRODUCTS.

Baking Powder.
Blacking, Blue, Washing Powder, Soda.
Chemical Works.
Drugs.
Essential Oils.
Fertilisers.
Gum Refining.
Horse, Cattle Medicines.
Paint, Varnish, White Lead.
Perfumery.
Sheep Dip.

CLASS XV.—SURGICAL AND SCIENTIFIC APPLIANCES.

Optical Instruments, &c.
Philosophical Instruments.
Surgical Appliances, Instruments.

CLASS XVI.—TIMEPIECES, JEWELLERY, AND PLATEDWARE.

Electroplating.
Goldsmithing, Jewellery, Gold-beating.
Watch-making, Clock-making.

CLASS XVII.—HEAT, LIGHT, AND ENERGY.

Coke.
Electric Apparatus.
Electric Light.
Fire Kindlers.
Gas.
Hydraulic Power.
Ironfounders' Charcoal Dust.
Matches.

**CLASS XVIII.—LEATHERWARE (EXCEPTING HARNESS
AND SADDLERY).**

Fancy Leather.
Leather Belting.
Portmanteau.

CLASS XIX.—MINOR WARES NOT ELSEWHERE INCLUDED.

Basket, Wickerware.
Bellows.
Brooms.
Brushware.
Cork-cutting.
Rubber Goods.

SCHEDULE G.

APPENDIX III.

CORRESPONDENCE SUGGESTING AND CONVENING CONFERENCE.

Government Statistician's Office.

Sydney, 25th June, 1901.

MY DEAR MR. JOHNSTON,

I HAVE long considered it would be extremely desirable that the Statistics of the States should be placed upon a uniform basis. There have, as you know, been Conferences of Statisticians to bring about this desirable end; but none of them have taken place since my appointment, in 1886. Such uniformity is all the more desirable, since the Statistics of Australia (now that the States have accomplished Federation) will be quoted as for the Commonwealth, and not for individual States, and it would be a pity if the various Statistical Offices were to continue to adopt different methods of compiling and presenting their Statistics.

A year or two ago, I arrived at an understanding with Mr. Fenton, of Victoria, as to the compilation of Statistics relating to Manufactories and Works, and I see no insuperable difficulties in placing the Statistics relating to Education, Law and Crime, Public Finance, Private Finance, Land Settlement, Agriculture, Vital Statistics, and so forth, upon a uniform basis throughout the six Colonies. I would, therefore, suggest that advantage might be taken of the meeting of the Australian Association for the Advancement of Science to hold a Statistical Conference in Hobart in January next, either before or after the Association meeting. If you think well of the proposal, you might ask your Premier to invite the Governments of the respective States to authorise the Conference, which, from any point of view, must be attended with good results.

Yours faithfully,

T. A. COGHLAN.

R. M. JOHNSTON, Esq., F.L.S.,
Government Statistician, Hobart, Tasmania.

Registrar-General's Office,
Hobart, 12th July, 1901.

The desirableness of securing Uniformity in the preparation of Statistics in the various States, &c.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit to you a letter received by me from Mr. Coghlan, Government Statistician, Sydney, together with my reply, bearing upon the above important subject. Mr. Coghlan desires that our own Premier, as on former occasions, should take the initiative in inviting the Governments of the respective States to authorise a Conference of Statisticians to be held in Hobart, just at the close of the meeting of the Australian Association for the Advancement of Science, say the 16th January, 1902. This would be a very suitable time for such an important meeting, as several of the Statisticians of the various States will be present in Hobart at that time, as officers of the Association under Section G, "Economic Science and Statistics." Mr. Coghlan will, on this occasion, preside over this section. I strongly commend this proposal, and desire that you will bring the matter before the Hon. the Premier. Besides the important question of uniformity, I have also indicated the necessity of a Conference to advise upon all matters where dual functions of Commonwealth and State, respectively, may be carried out by the same machinery in the various branch or State Bureaux. For example, the whole question of the dual relationship, organization, &c., between State and Commonwealth, must be carefully gone into, so that no confusion may arise, as would be the case if a double set of machinery were employed in collecting statistical and other matters within the same region.

It is obvious that such a Conference should take place before the Commonwealth takes any legislative action in regard to all the matters involved.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

R. M. JOHNSTON,
Registrar-General and Government Statistician,
Tasmania.

The Honourable GEO. COLLINS, M.L.C.,
Chief Secretary.

MEMO.—Forwarded to the Hon. the Premier.—Mr. Johnston's suggestion meets with my full approval, and I hope the Hon. the Premier will also approve, and arrange for the holding of the proposed Conference in Hobart.

GEO. COLLINS, Chief Secretary.
12th July, 1901.

Premier's Office, Hobart,
18th July, 1901.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to bring before you the desirability of securing uniformity in the preparation of Statistics in the various States. To this end, it is suggested that the various Governments concerned be invited to authorise a Conference of Statisticians to be held in Hobart immediately after the proposed meeting of the Australian Association for the Advancement of Science, say the 16th January, 1902. This would be a very suitable time for such an important meeting, as several of the Statisticians of the different States will be present in Hobart at that time as officers of the Association under Section G, "Economic Science and Statistics." Besides the important question of uniformity, there is also that which relates to the necessity of a Conference to advise upon all matters where dual functions of the Commonwealth and State, respectively, may be carried out by the same machinery in the various branch or State Bureaux. For example, the whole question of the dual relationship, organization, &c., between State and Commonwealth must be carefully gone into, so that no confusion may arise, as would be the case if a double set of machinery were employed in collecting statistical and other matters in the same region.

It is obvious that such a Conference should take place before the Commonwealth takes any legislative action with regard to all the matters involved, and I shall be glad if you will favour me with your views concerning this proposal at an early date.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

The Honourable the Premier.

(Circular Letter to the Premiers of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, and New Zealand.)

N. E. LEWIS, Premier.